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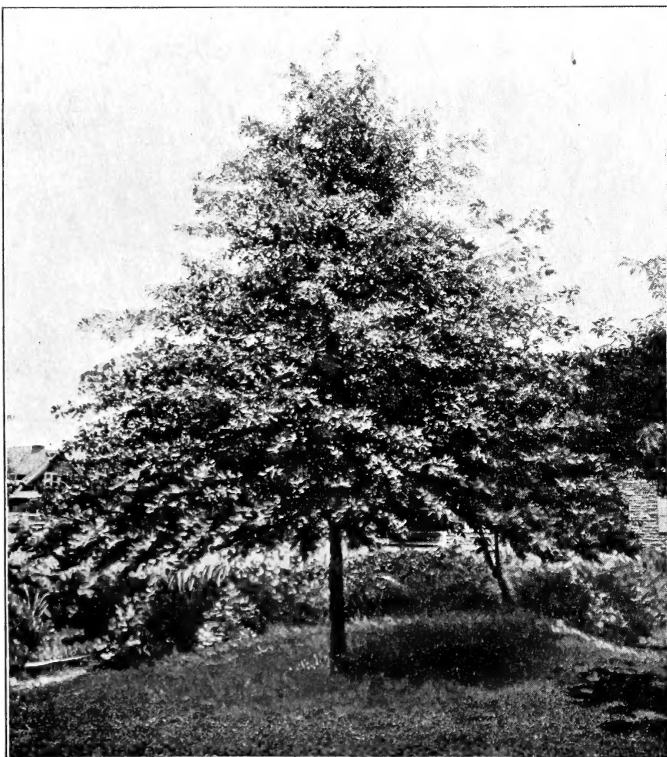
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Fall of 1900
Spring of 1901



THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS

Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.



NURSERMEN
AND
LANDSCAPE
ENGINEERS

... A YOUNG SPECIMEN PIN OAK ...



single flowers

Desmodium penduliflorum.

from nature
by
H. L. Lunge N. York.

DESMODIUM JAPONICUM. (Flowers Pure White).
DESMODIUM PENDULIFLORUM. (Flowers Dark Pink).

These two plants are among the most showy and beautiful fall-flowering plants. Their lateness makes them indispensable. (See page 39).

To facilitate Prompt Handling and a Perfect Understanding of your order
USE THIS FORM

Date _____ 19__

To Thomas Meehan & Sons

Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

Enclosed find \$ _____

Send to (name) _____

Street _____

Post Office _____ State _____

Forward by _____ { State whether by
Express or Freight

Express Office _____ Name of Ex. Co. _____

Freight Station _____ Name of R.R. _____

Quantity	Names of Plants	Size	Dollars	Cents

In making your order, please give the price and size to avoid delay and errors.

FALL, 1900—SPRING, 1901

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

— OF —

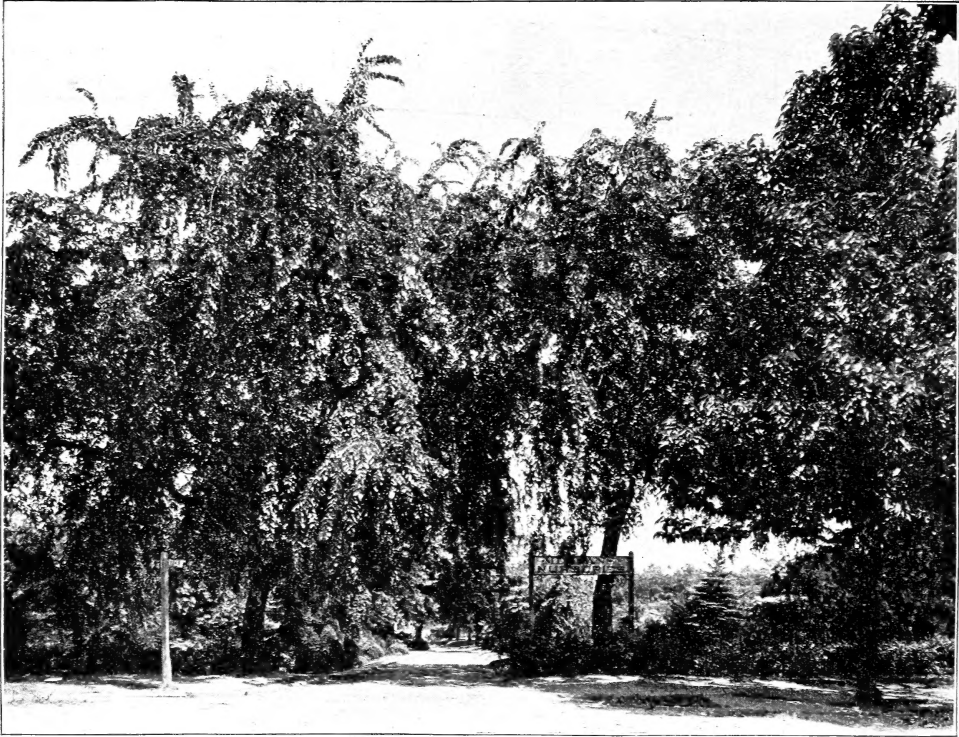
Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines,
Evergreens, Hardy Perennials
and Fruits

ILLUSTRATED

THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS
NURSERYMEN AND LANDSCAPE ENGINEERS

P. O. STATION "G"
GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DIRECTIONS TO CORRESPONDENTS.



Entrance to Nurseries. The rare Weeping Slippery Elm on either side.

SHIPPING SEASON.—Our nurseries are favorably located, and in the spring we are usually able to commence general shipping about the 15th of March, the season rarely closing until the 10th or 15th of May. All winter, at intervals, we ship South and to the Southern Pacific States. Our method of growing many vines and certain other hardy plants in pots enables us to do a large amount of shipping throughout the summer, also.

EARLY ORDERS.—Much time can be saved in the busy shipping seasons if customers would prepare and forward their orders early. For spring, orders should be in before April 1st; for fall, before September 1st. Every attention, however, will be accorded those sending their orders at any other time.

FALL PLANTING.—Very few plants but can be planted, with just as good chances for success, in the fall as in spring, and there is less hurry and consequently more satisfaction, usually, with the orders filled at that time. Early fall, commencing about September 15th, we consider an especially desirable time.

TELEPHONE.—Our office is connected with the LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.

VISITORS.—We welcome inspection of our stock. Trains run at short intervals from 12th and Market Sts. to Walnut Lane Station; or at Broad and Market Sts. to Carpenter Station. Cabs can be had at either station if desired. The 8th Street and Germantown Ave. electric cars come within three squares of our nurseries. Leave cars at East Phil-Ellena Street (Pelham), Germantown.

SELECTED STOCK.—Advanced rates, according to value of stock chosen, will be charged for goods selected at the nurseries, or for special selections ordered by mail.

BOXES AND PACKING will be charged for; but only a sufficient sum to cover the cost of time and material consumed. Our packing is done in the very best

manner, and by our method large trees can be shipped in bales to long distances in perfect safety. We advise boxes, however, whenever possible. When no packing directions accompany the order, we use our own judgment in the matter.

PRICES.—The prices contained herein are the lowest we offer. Five or twenty-five plants of any one sort sold at the ten and hundred rates respectively. When more than two hundred and fifty plants of any one sort are required, a special rate may frequently be had on inquiry.

GUARANTEE.—We agree to furnish first-class, thrifty and healthy stock in every case. If there should be cause for complaint, we must be notified immediately after receipt and examination of goods, as we cannot be responsible for the failure of stock after it has been received and virtually accepted.

SHIPPING.—For small orders, shipment by Express is preferable—but for long distances freight is quite as good. It must be remembered that freights are very slow, and ample time must be allowed us when shipping goods in this way.

CASH WITH ORDER.—Customers who have not dealt with us heretofore should send cash with order,—old customers can, if they wish, remit on receipt of goods and invoice. All accounts are due, *net cash*, as soon as goods are delivered.

REMITTANCES should be made by P. O. Money Order, payable at Station "G," Philadelphia, or by drafts or checks on Philadelphia or New York banks, or by registered letter. Postage stamps accepted for small amounts.

NO SUBSTITUTIONS are made without permission. It is a wise provision on the part of our patrons to name possible substitutes when mailing orders.

FACILITATE PROMPTNESS by using the attached Order Blank.

PREFACE TO 34th EDITION.



A glimpse of our office 'neath the o'ershadowing branches of magnificent Silver Maples.
The hub from whence radiates an extensive business ; the publication office of MEBHANS' MONTHLY.

Forty-nine years have passed away since Thomas Meehan, the senior member of the firm, commenced in Germantown, the nursery business which is now conducted by himself and sons. The business, which at that time 3 acres was ample for, now demands 150 acres, and additional facilities for the increasing business are continually called for. As will be surmised, the business would not grow in this way without a proper appreciation by the firm of what it demands. From the first, attention has been given to the procuring and testing of all kinds of ornamental trees, shrubs and flowers, both as to their hardiness and desirability, so that at the present time we are justly proud of the unequalled collection we possess, all of which we have in the best condition and true to name.

We use every care that the stock sent out is exactly as represented, thrifty, well rooted and in good condition, and that we have been successful in this is shown by the return of our customers to us year after year and their kind recommendation of us to their friends.

Botanical and practical knowledge have been combined to make our descriptions of trees, shrubs, etc., entirely reliable, and in this respect we are confident our customers will agree that our catalogue is among the best.

Several years ago, in an effort to make our catalogue prices entirely comprehensible to our patrons and to make clear the approximate sizes of the stock we would furnish, we conceived the idea of quoting sizes, which had previously only been applied to trade catalogues. Though true that the published size does not convey a correct idea of the value of a tree, it is a great help towards it, and when we add to this that our reputation for furnishing stock of the full value of the price quoted is unchallenged, we feel we can rest our case confidently with our customers.

While the benefits of the system of quoting sizes have rounded in many ways to the credit of our business, our patrons as individuals have reaped most largely, and a confidence is established which does not exist when a catalogue is silent on the subject. At the same time, by giving special prices for quantities of one kind of plant, we have established a precedent in catalogue work which is of nearly the same value to our patrons as the other innovation.

Our extensive business is conducted entirely from our one office in Germantown. *We have no agents, our catalogue being in this respect our faithful servant under the personal training of the firm.*

Errors creep into everything, and this catalogue is no exception. It is simply the result of a constant effort towards perfection, which will make it as useful as possible to our patrons. We commend it to the unprejudiced criticism of all.

THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS,

Nurserymen and Landscape Engineers,

Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

THOMAS MEEHAN. J. FRANKLIN MEEHAN.
THOMAS B. MEEHAN. S. MENDELSON MEEHAN.

TREE PLANTING AND PRUNING.

Considering that we send out many hundreds of thousands of plants every season, complaints of losses of stock are remarkably few. As this no doubt comes from our hints on planting and pruning, as well as on account of good stock supplied, we are encouraged to continue the hints.

Probably the loss of the larger number of trees which die after transplanting is due more to improper planting and neglect to prune sufficiently than any other cause.

When trees are received they should be "heeled in" in order to keep the roots moist and free from open air. "Heeling in" is putting the roots temporarily in the ground and covering with a thick layer of soil. The trees are "heeled in" closely, so that a great many can be put in a small space. Care must be taken to pack the earth closely against all the roots to exclude air spaces.

Trees properly "heeled in" will keep for several weeks, or even longer. If the ground be prepared in advance, a small number of trees arriving in a box may often be taken out one by one, and planted at once, provided care be used that as taken out the roots of the remainder are not exposed to the air.

Should the contents of a box or bale become frozen in transit, no injury will occur if the box or bale be placed unopened in a dark cellar or other dark place, where the temperature is but a few degrees above freezing, there to remain until thawed out.

Planting.—Successful planting depends a great deal on the situation. While a tree will stand almost any amount of moisture, under certain conditions, it cannot exist if water remains about the roots,—good drainage must be had.

Water will not pass through clay soil, and where the soil is such, a hole should be dug sufficiently deep to pass through the clay to the strata below. Where the clay is too deep for this, other means of drainage must be provided, either by stone drains (tile drains will soon choke up with roots) or by digging very large holes, three or four

feet deep, and as wide or wider, and the bottom filled with broken stone or ashes.

Another method of planting in soil of this character is to loosen the soil for a foot or so deep, but to not dig a

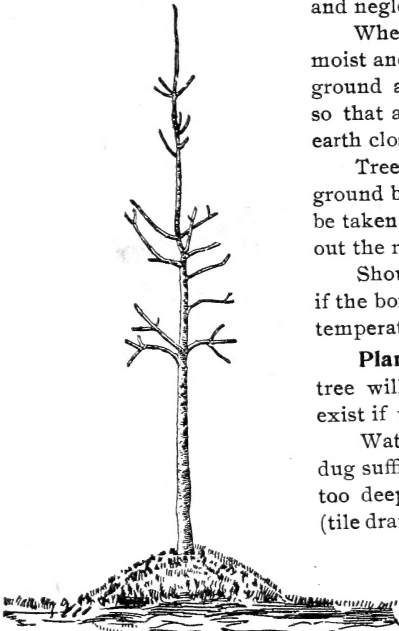


Fig. 1.—Tree Planted in a mound where proper drainage cannot be secured in the subsoil.

hole. Place the tree on the top of the ground and fill up around it with good soil. This will set the tree in a mound. (See Fig. 1.)

Always dig a larger hole than the roots require, even if it is not filled in with new soil, as it is essential that the ground should be loosened up to provide for good drainage, fresh air and plenty of moisture. Loose ground absorbs moisture much quicker than when it is undisturbed. For an ordinary sized tree, say ten to twelve feet in height and one and one-half to two inches in diameter, the hole should be made at least three feet in diameter and two feet deep.

Should the character of the soil be in question, cart it away and fill in with fresh. The top soil of a meadow, mixed with a fourth well-rotted manure, is good.

Cut off broken roots smoothly. Fresh fibres come from the cut surfaces.

Set the tree in the hole to about the same depth, or a very little deeper than it was in the nursery; the discoloration above the roots will indicate the point. Fill in about the roots slowly, being careful should the tree have a great number of fibrous roots to work the earth well in among them and under the butt of the tree. Fine soil free from large stones or clods of earth should be used for this.

Take a good stout rammer and pack the earth in as tightly as possible as it is gradually filled in about the tree. If filled in too fast it cannot be packed tight enough. The object is to press the earth as close to the roots as possible, so that there will be no air between them and the soil, and enable the roots to take moisture from it readily. There is no danger of packing the soil too hard. Air which naturally penetrates the soil down to the roots is essential; but air spaces or small cavities about the roots, where air will become confined, must be avoided.

Pruning.—This is an essential feature, yet frequently overlooked. A vigorous tree has enough roots to supply it with all the sap it needs; but when transplanted it is unable to draw moisture until new rootlets are made, and it again becomes established. All this time the branches and leaves are drawing on what sap there is in the tree, and when this becomes exhausted, if new roots have not yet grown, the tree dies.

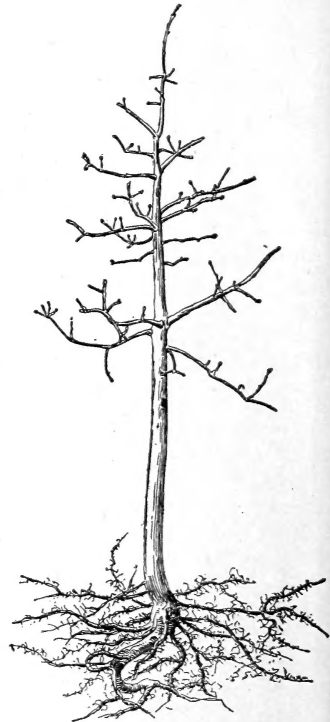


Fig. 2.—Showing proper pruning of freshly planted trees. Also the fibrous roots of the Pin Oak.

In cutting a branch, take it off smoothly close to the main branch, or near a bud. Leave no stumps.

All trees need more or less pruning; how much depends on the tree to be pruned. A maple, poplar, birch or elm will do with very little; an oak, beech, chestnut, walnut or ash requires severe cutting. If well furnished with roots and fibres, prune less than if but a few stout roots devoid of fibres. (See Fig. 2.)

In a general way, it may be said that hard wooded trees require severe pruning, while those having a soft, sappy wood need but a light one. This does not always apply. The Pin Oak and the Swamp White Oak are hard-wooded, yet move as readily as maples, and without much pruning, though some may think it better to prune even these closely; while the Larch, a tree with soft wood, has but few roots, and is much the better for a close pruning.

Mulching.—This consists of putting a layer, at least three or four inches thick, of straw, hay or well rotted manure on the surface of the ground about the tree, covering the earth disturbed when the tree is planted.

Manure makes the best mulch, as it acts as a fertilizer as well,—the rains washing its substance down to the roots.

We advise mulching for both Spring and Fall planted trees and shrubs. It prevents the drying out of the soil and retains moisture during the summer, and in winter the frost does not penetrate as deep as otherwise.

More might be written on this subject; but we think what we have stated will be sufficient. In short, the vital points are,—*a large hole, good soil tightly packed about the roots, ample pruning and a good mulching.*

Watering.—Customers often ask us if trees should be watered at planting, but as it depends entirely upon conditions whether it proves a benefit or an injury, it is a subject we treat upon with considerable hesitancy.

There are times, no doubt, when water is needed—most particularly at the close of spring, when the buds are pushing; yet the drainage must be absolutely perfect and the soil without heaviness, or the results may differ from what are desired. Excessive watering is just as harmful as excessive dryness. The reason for this is sufficiently explained in the remarks on heavy soils at the commencement of this article. Where the drainage is deemed suitable and the water desirable, care must again be exercised that the soil be pounded closely about all the roots, that it may not be settled below the roots and leave cavities.

With these words of caution, we must leave the question to the judgment of the planters, according to the circumstances connected with each case.

PRUNING OF FLOWERING SHRUBS.

It is now some years since we first pointed out that the winter pruning of certain shrubs destroyed the crop of flowers. It used to be the practice to shear off all shrubs while they were dormant. To prune away, in winter, the young wood from a Weigela, Deutzia, Mock Orange, Lilac or Bush Honeysuckle, takes with it all the bloom of the following spring. But few shrubs may be severely cut in winter. The hardy Hydrangea, Clethra, Althæa, and

some other shrubs like the Hypericum, form flower buds on young growth made the summer of the same year they bloom; nearly all other shrubs produce flowers on young growth made the season previous.

The proper system of pruning is one that will induce an abundance of young and vigorous wood, and this can only be accomplished by the trimming out of much of the two-year old growth, cutting out the old shoots close to the ground, so that the new growth will push out from the root.

If the bush makes too strong and rank a growth, a moderate amount of pruning in winter will not lessen the bloom to any extent, especially as the extreme ends of the young wood do not flower. In fact, a slight cutting back of the last year's growth tends towards a bushier growth.

Late spring or early summer, as a shrub is out of flower, is an excellent time to prune it. Cut out enough of the shoots which have just flowered to encourage a supply of new ones, but do not cut all away, nor even the greater part of them, as the loss of a great part of its foliage at that season would be a serious check to it.



Deutzia scabra—Unpruned.



Deutzia scabra—Properly pruned.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

THE BEAUTIFICATION OF HOME SURROUNDINGS.

Let the imagination dwell for a moment on the interior of an unoccupied residence. The walls and floors are bare and utterly devoid of interest or attractiveness, except, possibly, from an architectural point of view.

When the carpets are laid, the furniture placed, pictures hung, and the many other little things necessary attended to, the transformation is marvellous. Yet it is not simply the addition of such things which will render the dwelling attractive; it is the tasteful and artistic judgment displayed in the selection and arrangement.

No better application of a principle could be had to illustrate the needs in outdoor surroundings of a dwelling than the matter expressed in the preceding paragraphs.

Taste and artistic instinct, as well as practical knowledge, must be brought into play. All grounds, small and large alike, should have the same intelligent attention, though one will require more effort than the other. The grading, the paths and roads, and the planting must all harmonize with each other and the surroundings to form a beautiful picture, utilizing nature to the utmost degree.

A plan for the development of a property is just as essential as for a residence.



English Beech.

Privet Hedge in Background.

A Marginal Bed of Shrubbery at a Chestnut Hill (Philadelphia) Residence.

The accompanying illustration depicts a bed of shrubbery effectively used partly to margin a beautiful lawn, and partly to divide the lawn proper from the surroundings of a stable. The arrangement is well made to include shrubs and a few good herbaceous plants that will bloom at different periods of the summer.

The outline of the bed is gracefully drawn to suit the general plan of the grounds, the real effect being much better than the picture reveals. Such work should only be undertaken with a good knowledge of the habits of the different plants, and a foresight of the appearance after the plants develop. It is just here that the services of a good landscape gardener are valuable.

At the time the photograph was taken, in August, the althæas and perennial phloxes in flower formed the chief attraction. A clump of iris, some pæonies and a Forsythea may be distinguished in the picture. All are valuable for plantings of this nature. The beautiful small specimen to the left of the picture is an English Beech, which admirably illustrates its compact habit of growth. In the background may be seen a portion of the well-kept privet hedge which surrounds the property. There are few hedge plants its equal in neatness and luxuriant beauty.

The Landscape Engineering Department of this firm is under the personal direction of our Mr. J. Franklin Meehan. Through him we prepare and carry out plans for grading, roadmaking, planting and remodeling of old places, and, in fact, every branch of this work. From our long experience as nurserymen we feel we are especially fitted to give information upon the subject of trees, shrubs and forestry.

No limit has been placed to the capabilities of this department, having had under development immense private estates and parks, as well as public parks and cemeteries.

Our charges for the work are moderate, and plans are carried out on most favorable terms. Special arrangements made when extensive work is contemplated. Correspondence solicited.

THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

"SEED" indicates that the stock is in the original seed-beds.

"TRANS." or "TR." indicates transplanted stock.

FIGURES IN PARENTHESES indicate about the height of the tree when at from twenty-five to thirty years of age.

PRICES:—Five plants of any one variety of the same size furnished

at the rate per 10, twenty-five at the rate per 100. When 250 or more are required, a special price will be given by letter.

TREES SELECTED by customers in the nurseries will be charged for according to their value. When customers do not specify the size or price of the tree wanted, it must be taken for granted that the selection of a suitable size is left to our judgment.

ACACIA (see Albizzia).

ACER. Maple.

There are but few trees as popular as Maples. For street, avenue and other places where shade is required, the Silver, Norway and Sugar are invaluable. The Silver is the fastest grower of all; but for permanency the others are sometimes preferred.

Acer campestre. European Cork Maple. (20 to 25 ft.) A small sized tree, with round or spreading head, and handsome, neat foliage. Can be grown as a large shrub if desired. Valuable for grouping or for planting on high, dry ground, where it thrives especially well.

2½ to 3 ft. Trans. Bushy... \$ 35 each \$ 2 00 per 10
4 ft. " Heavy... 75 " 6 00 " 10

" **circinatum.** A species from the Pacific States, which as yet is uncommon in cultivation.

1 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each.

" **Colchicum rubrum.** (25 to 30 ft.) A desirable species, making a medium sized tree. The young growth of both wood and foliage is of a brilliant red, and when mature, of a shining green. The foliage remains on the tree until late fall without changing color. By cutting down once or twice when young a large bush-like tree can be had. It is also a valuable street tree south of Philadelphia.

3 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each.

" **dasycarpum.** Silver Maple. (50 to 60 ft.) One of the best of trees when very quick growth, large size and light foliage are required. Trimmed moderately, annually, it becomes of fine shape. A beautiful ornamental tree if given ample room to develop. It is particularly useful for planting on wide streets or avenues, and especially so on building sites, where it is desirable to get a large growth as quickly as possible. We recommend it for this purpose rather than the Carolina Poplar, which is now so largely used. (See illustration, page 3.)

7 to 8 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$ 2 50 per 10 \$ 20 00 per 100
9 to 10 ft. " 75 " 6 50 " 10 45 00 " 100
10 ft. " 1½ in. diam. 1 00 " 8 50 " 10 70 00 " 100
15 ft. " 2 in. " 1 50 " 13 00 " 10
15 to 18 ft. " 2¼ to 2½ " 2 00 "
Specimens " 3 to 6 in. " 2 50, \$3 50, \$5 00 and \$8 00 each

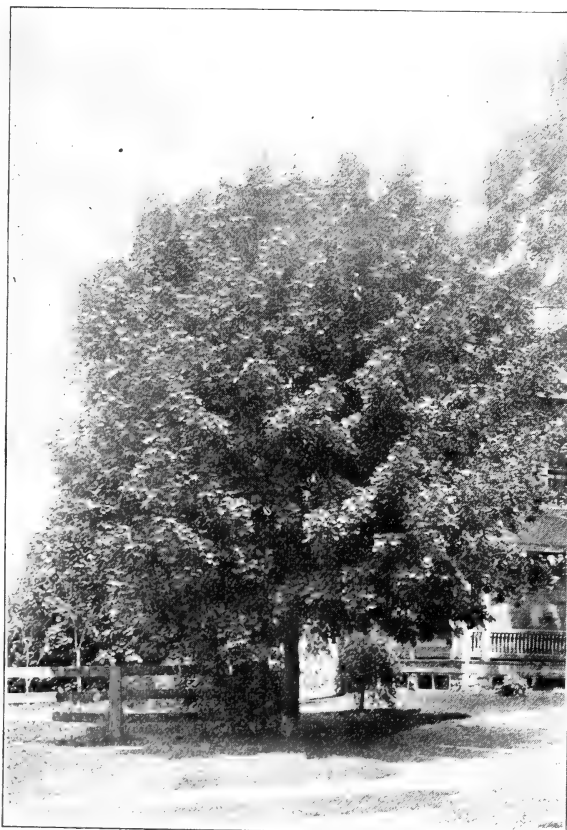
" **var. Wierii.** Wier's Cut-leaved Silver Maple. (35 to 40 ft.) This remarkably beautiful tree has a partly drooping habit and finely divided leaves. It is a rapid grower and an excellent lawn tree; it is desirable also for lining carriage drives, and is used occasionally for street planting.

6 to 7 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each \$ 6 00 per 10 \$ 50 00 per 100
10 to 12 ft. " 1 50 " 10 00 " 10 80 00 " 100
12 to 15 ft. " 2 00, \$3 00 and \$4 00 each

" **macrophyllum.** Oregon Maple. (35 to 40 ft.) This fine tree has foliage much like the European Sycamore Maple, a tree which it much resembles in other respects as well, excepting that it is more round-headed and robust of growth.

12 to 18 in. Seed.....\$ 35 each.

Acer Monspessulanum (trilobatum.) (7 to 10 ft.) This is of but medium growth with us. The leaves, though smaller, remind one of the Sycamore Maple.
3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each.



ACER PLATANOIDES.

(Norway Maple.)

This maple, while of comparatively slow growth, develops beautifully into a large, globular-headed specimen, compact and neat, as will be seen by the accompanying illustration. It rarely, if ever, requires pruning, a valuable feature which can be credited to but few trees suitable for street and avenue planting.

Norway and Sugar Maples, for street planting, should be tall and high-branched.

The large, thick, dark green foliage gives a handsome appearance, and lasts late into the fall, when the color changes to a pretty yellow.

In addition to its other points of recommendation is one that is usually overlooked, namely, its showy yellow flowers in early spring. For this, we have deemed it worthy of being classed amongst flowering trees, and as such deserves more than ordinary attention.

Low-branched trees may be obtained which make beautiful lawn specimens, as well as the usual form with high trunks for street planting.

While young, this maple usually has trunks slightly irregular, caused by a growth unnecessary to explain here; but those familiar with its habits know that as the trees develop their trunks become regular and in perfect harmony with the symmetry of the other branches.

The illustration is typical of all Norway Maples that have had time to develop. They never fail to make the same beautiful outline.

Acer obtusatum. A species from Southern Europe, of medium growth, and with fair sized foliage. A pretty, ornamental tree.

5 to 6 in. Seed.....\$ 25 each.

platanoides. Norway Maple. (40 to 50 ft.) A large, handsome, round-headed tree, bearing numerous large, dark green leaves, which remain on the tree until late in the fall. Extremely valuable for street and avenue planting, and for lawns, where a spreading tree is wanted. (See illustration.)

8 to 9 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each \$6 00 per 10 \$40 00 per 100
10 to 12 ft. " 1½-1¾ in. di. 1 25 " 10 00 " 10 70 00 " 100
12 ft. " 2 in. diam.... 1 50 " 12 50 " 10
12 to 14 ft. " 2¼ in. diam. 2 00 " 17 50 " 10
14 ft. " 2½-2¾ in. di. 2 50 "
15 to 18 ft. " 3 to 4 in. di.. 3 00, \$4 00 and \$5 00 each

var. globosa. Globe Norway Maple. (10 to 15 ft.) A dwarf, compact, globe-shaped Norway Maple, quite distinct and desirable.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$1 50 each
3 to 4 ft. " " " 3 00 "
5 to 6 ft. " " " Specimens, 5 00 to \$8 00 each

var. Reitenbachii. Purple Norway Maple. (30 to 40 ft.) This is a desirable variety, has quite dark colored foliage in early summer.

6 ft. Trans.....\$1 00 each.

var. Schwedleri. Purple Norway Maple. (30 to 35 ft.) The foliage of this variety is of a bright crimson in early spring. It afterwards fades to a purplish green. It makes a tree of nearly the same size as the Norway Maple.

7 to 8 ft. Trans.....\$1 50 each.
10 to 11 ft. " " " 2 00 "

Pseudo-Platanus. European Sycamore Maple. (40 to 50 ft.) A well-known fast growing tree, with large green leaves and clean, smooth bark. It makes a fine tree for street planting, especially where the atmosphere is cool and moist, though this is not a necessity to a good growth.

7 to 8 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each.
9 to 10 ft. " " " 1 25 "
Large Specimens 4 to 5 in. diam. \$ 3 00 to \$ 5 00 each.

var. Douglasii. (30 to 35 ft.) This differs from the foregoing in having smaller and more pointed leaves, and in being of smaller growth.

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$1 00 each.

var. purpureum. Purple-leaved Sycamore Maple. (35 to 40 ft.) There is a well defined purple color on the under side of the leaves, especially in early summer. A very pretty tree for ornamental planting.

8 to 10 ft. Trans.....\$1 50 each.

Acer rubrum. Red or Scarlet Maple. (40 to 50 ft.) A tree of large size when planted in deep or damp soil, and doing well in all situations. It is much admired in spring when displaying its red blossoms, and for its glowing crimson foliage in the fall.

5 to 6 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each. \$ 5 00 per 10 \$ 40 00 per 100
6 to 7 ft. " " " 1 00 " 7 50 " 10 60 00 " 100
8 ft. Specimens..... 1 50 "

saccharinum. Sugar Maple. (50 to 60 ft.) One of the best of maples, its stately growth causing a demand for it for street planting, as well as for park and garden purposes. In the autumn the foliage becomes of a golden crimson. In rapidity of growth it is second only to the Silver Maple. (See illustration last page of cover.)

7 to 8 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each. \$ 2 50 per 10 \$20 00 per 100
8 to 10 ft. " " " 50 " 4 00 " 10 30 00 " 100
10 to 12 ft. " 1½ in. diam. 1 00 " 7 50 " 10 50 00 " 100
12 to 14 ft. " 1½-1¾ in. di. 1 50 " 12 50 " 10 100 00 " 100
14 ft. " 2 to 2¼ in. di. 2 00 "
15 to 18 ft. " 2½ in. diam. 2 50 to \$3 00 each

Low-branched specimens \$2 50, \$4 00 and \$5 00 each.

var. nigrum. Black Sugar Maple. (40 to 50 ft.) Of rather more compact growth and leaves less divided than the normal form; but it is equally as fast a grower.

9 to 10 ft. Trans.....\$1 00 each.
10 to 12 ft. " " " 1 50 "
12 to 15 ft. " " " 2 00 "
15 ft. Specimens..... 2 50 to \$3 00 each.

spicatum. Mountain Maple. (20 to 25 ft.) This is of but shrub size, flowering when but three to four feet high. The erect racemes of greenish yellow flowers are not unattractive. For planting in small groups.

4 to 5 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each. \$3 50 per 10

striatum. Striped Bark Maple. (25 to 30 ft.) A medium sized tree, bearing large leaves, and valued for its stripes of green and white bark running the length of the stems. It is much admired in the winter season. For lawn planting only.

5 to 6 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each. \$ 5 00 per 10
6 to 8 ft. " " " 1 25 "

Tataricum. Tartarian Maple. (12 to 15 ft.) A small sized tree, with roundish, serrated leaves and long leaf stalks. For grouping on the lawn.

4 to 5 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each.
7 to 8 ft. " bushy... 1 50 "

var. Cinnale. (10 to 15 ft.) This variety of the above has smaller, divided leaves, and makes but a large shrub. Used in planting groups, and pretty as a single specimen.

4 to 5 ft. Trans.....\$1 00 each.

trilobatum. (See *Monspessulanum*.)

JAPANESE MAPLES.

The Japanese Maples are so shrub-like in growth, and many of them of such beautiful colors, that we class them by themselves. Because of these characters they are much used for forming permanent beds for color in summer. The blood-leaved, atropurpureum, as well as the purple and the green-leaved dissectum, are very much in demand. In groups, they can be planted four to six feet apart.

Acer Japonicum. Japanese Maple. (10 to 15 ft.) This is a slow growing sort, with round, dark green leaves.

12 to 18 in. From pots....\$1 25 each.
2 to 3 ft. " " " 1 75 "

var. aureum. Golden-leaved. (8 to 10 ft.) A golden-leaved variety of the above, one of the most desirable sorts, and quite scarce. The foliage changes from green to gold and from gold to bronze and then to a greener shade again.

12 to 18 in. From pots....\$1 25 each. \$10 00 per 10
2 ft. " " " 1 75 "

var. lætum. (12 to 15 ft.) This variety produces young leaves of a deep red, which gives way to green later on; of larger growth than the other sorts.

5 to 6 ft. Trans.....\$1 50 each.

The fine foliage and graceful habit of the Japanese Blood-leaved Cut-leaved Maple are perhaps unequalled.

Acer Japonicum palmatum. (12 to 15 ft.) A large, broad-leaved sort, the foliage of which is of a light green in summer, changing to a golden-bronze in late autumn. One of the stronger growing kinds.
 10 to 15 in. From pots.....\$ 1 25 each.
 4 to 5 ft. Trans. heavy.. 2 50 "

" **polymorphum.** Japanese Maple. (12 to 15 ft.) This is a large growing shrub, with small, deeply lobed leaves of a coppery green. It is the parent form of many of the beautiful "Japanese Maples" in cultivation. For planting singly on the lawn it is most desirable, its feathery green leaves making its

appearance distinct from that of any other shrub-like tree; and it has pretty red shoots.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....	\$ 75 each.	\$ 6 00 per 10
2 to 3 ft. "	1 50 "	10 00 " 10
3 to 4 ft. "	2 00 "	
5 ft. "	3 00 "	

Acer polymorphum atropurpureum. Blood-leaved Japanese Maple. (12 to 15 ft.) This is the most popular of all kinds with beautiful foliage. It is identical in growth and form of leaf with the preceding one, but produces foliage of blood-red color. Besides this it is pretty all through the season. It is particularly fine when its foliage is fully expanded in



JAPANESE BLOOD-LEAVED MAPLE.

(*Acer polymorphum atropurpureum.*)

Color in the landscape, as in everything, gives a pleasing effect,—the popularity of autumn colored foliage is evidence of this. The Japanese Blood-leaved Maple is found more valuable to bring about this result than anything else, and its immense popularity everywhere is sufficient recommendation.

It can be planted in beds with other plants to make foliage contrasts, singly or in groups of three or more. Its symmetrical habit and neat foliage make it peculiarly adapted for specimen planting, either on small or large lawns. One of the first plants brought to the United States from Japan stands in our nurseries, being about thirty years old. Its remarkable beauty attracts every one who sees it.

As a hedge plant it is striking, and stands trimming perfectly. It should be used for this purpose more frequently.

The illustration shows an average specimen about six years old. Observe the neat, graceful, symmetrical growth, fairly compact, yet never sheared. They may be kept down to any desired height, or will develop in time to large, bushy specimens, 12 or 15 feet tall and as wide.

Purchasers should always secure American grown stock, which is more thrifty as a rule.

We have beautiful low-branched specimens of the Blood-leaved and Cut-leaved Japanese Maples.



AILANTHUS GLANDULOSA.

A Tropical Foliage Effect.

This is one of the sturdiest of trees, and comparatively free from insect and fungus attacks. While the flowers and seed are very attractive features, the handsome foliage should be equally recognized.

early spring. It is generally used for planting in groups to obtain a mass of crimson color, but can be used equally as well as a single specimen. (See illustration page 9.)

12 to 15 in. Trans.....	\$ 75 each.	\$5 00 per 10	\$35 00 per 100
18 to 24 in. "	1 00 "	7 50 "	50 00 " 100
2 to 2½ ft. "	1 50 "	12 50 "	10
2½ to 3 ft. "	2 00 to \$ 3 00 each.		
3 to 4 ft. Bushy specimens	4 00 to \$5 00 "		

Acer polymorphum ampelopsilobum. (12 to 15 ft.)

The foliage of this sort is rather larger than the typical form. The tips of the leaves are of a slightly reddish hue. One of the stronger growing sorts. Colors beautifully in autumn.

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....	\$ 1 75 each.	\$12 50 per 10
4 to 5 ft. " heavy....	3 00 "	25 00 " 10

" **var. cristatum.** (6 to 10 ft.) A very pretty variety with curiously cut olive-green leaves. Quite distinct from any other, and somewhat rare. The twigs are red and foliage rosy green.

12 to 18 in. From pots....	\$ 1 25 each.	\$10 00 per 10
18 to 24 in.	1 75 "	15 00 " 10

" **var. dissectum.** (5 to 7 ft.) Cut-leaved Japanese Maple. A striking form, with finely dissected green foliage, and somewhat drooping growth, of almost fern-like character. A valuable variety.

12 to 18 in. From pots....	\$ 1 25 each.	\$10 00 per 10
18 to 24 in.	1 75 "	

" **var. dissectum atropurpureum.** (5 to 7 ft.) Cut-leaved Japanese Blood-leaved Maple. Of the same character as the above, with the addition of the blood-leaved feature. It is a sort that is used in all collections. It forms a nice center to a flower bed.

2 to 2½ ft. Trans.....	\$ 1 75 each.	\$15 00 per 10	\$100 00 per 100
2½ to 3 ft. From pots....	2 00 "	18 00 "	10
2½ to 3½ ft. Trans. bushy specimens	\$ 3 00, \$ 4 00 and \$5 00 each.		

Acer polymorphum pinnatifolium atropurpureum.

(5 to 7 ft.) Another finely divided blood-leaved sort, but quite distinct from the preceding.

12 to 18 in. From pots....	\$ 1 50 each.
2 to 2½ ft. "	2 00 "

" **var. reticulatum.** (5 to 7 ft.) When the foliage first expands, the color is deep yellow, but as summer advances it has a yellowish tint mixed with green; not a strong grower.

12 to 18 in. From pots....	\$ 1 50 each.
18 to 24 in.	1 75 "

" **var. roseum marginatum.** (5 to 6 ft.) An attractive kind, the margins of the leaves being tipped with rose.

2½ to 3 ft. Trans.....	\$ 2 50 each.
4 ft. "	4 00 "

" **rufinerve.** (20 to 30 ft.) A Japanese species, the foliage of which changes to a beautiful orange yellow in autumn.

4 to 5 ft. Trans.....	\$ 1 50 each.
7 to 8 ft.	2 50 "

ÆSCULUS. Horse Chestnut.

Æsculus glabra. American Horse Chestnut. (50 to 60 ft.)

One of the fastest growing species, with reddish colored bark. Its flowers, greenish yellow, appear early in May. It makes a large, spreading, open head, and is useful either as an ornamental or a street tree. It holds its foliage in summer in trying situations better than the European does.

4 to 5 ft. Trans. heavy....	\$ 50 each	\$4 00 per 10
5 to 6 ft. "	75 "	5 00 " 10
6 to 7 ft. "	1 25 "	9 00 " 10

" **Hippocastanum.** European Horse Chestnut. (50 to 60 ft.)

When planted in deep, rich soil this makes a magnificent, round headed tree, though of rather slow growth. Its large panicles

Our Horse Chestnuts are noticeably strong and vigorous in growth, due to cultivation.

of white flowers adorn it beautifully in May. One of the first trees to expand leaves in the spring.

4 to 5 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10 \$30 00 per 100
 6 to 8 ft. " 1 00 " 7 50 " 10 60 00 " 100
 9 to 10 ft. " Heavy... 1 75 " 15 00 " 10 125 00 " 100

Æsculus Hippocastanum alba plena. (40 to 50 ft.) A variety with double white flowers. A fine lawn tree.

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 60 each
 5 to 6 ft. " 1 00 "
 Specimens 2 00 "

" **var. rubra plena.** Double Red Horse Chestnut. (40 to 50 ft.) All these double sorts have more lasting flowers than single ones. Largely used in ornamental planting.

4 to 6 ft. Trans.....\$1 00 each.

" **Lyonii.** (Pavia.) (35 to 40 ft.) This species has handsome foliage, and bears panicles of greenish yellow flowers tinted with rosy crimson, in early May. One of the best lawn trees.

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 60 each
 4 to 6 ft. " 1 00 "
 7 to 9 ft. " 1 50 "

" **rubicunda.** Red flowered Horse Chestnut. (35 to 40 ft.) One of the handsomest of all. It has very dark green leaves, and handsome, red flowers, tinged with yellow, which are produced in early May.

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10 \$30 00 per 100
 5 to 6 ft. " 1 00 "
 6 to 7 ft. " 1 75 "

AILANTHUS. Tree of Heaven.

Allanthus glandulosa. Ailanthus. Tree of Heaven. (40 to 50 ft.) An extremely fast growing open headed tree, doing well in poor soil where but few other trees will grow. The flowers of the female (seed-bearing) form are said to not have quite as offensive an odor as the male one. It seems to thrive well in cities, and is largely used for planting there. (See illustration.)

3 to 4 ft. Seed.....\$ 25 each \$1 75 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
 5 to 6 ft. " 50 " 3 50 " 10

" **glandulosa. Female.**

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10
 10 to 12 ft. " 1 75 "
 12 to 15 ft. " 2 50 "

ALBIZZIA (Acacia). Mimosa Tree.

Albizzia Julibrissin. (10 to 15 ft.) A low growing, spreading tree, with feathery foliage. Requires protection north of Philadelphia.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each

ALNUS. Alder.

Alnus glutinosa. European Alder. (30 to 35 ft.) A fast growing tree, and one of the largest of Alders. Will grow in low, damp ground.

5 to 6 ft. Seed.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10 \$15 00 per 100
 6 to 8 ft. Trans..... 75 " 6 00 " 10
 9 to 10 ft. " 1 00 " 7 50 " 10
 10 to 12 ft. " Heavy... 1 50 "

" **var. imperialis laciniata.** Cut-leaved Alder. (30 to 35 ft.) The finely divided leaves of this variety present a beautiful appearance. Like the type, it is of compact pyramidal growth, making a very ornamental lawn tree. If necessary it can be planted in low, damp soils.

8 to 9 ft. Trans.....\$1 75 each
 9 to 10 ft. " Specimens 2 50 "

AMYGDALUS. Flowering Peach.

Amygdalus Persica. Double-flowered white. (10 to 12 ft.)
 " " " " crimson. (10 to 12 ft.)
 " " " " rose. (10 to 12 ft.)

There are but few more beautiful small trees than these flowering peaches. Blooming early in April, as they do, they are looked on as harbingers of spring. The three sorts make a very attractive group.

4 to 5 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$3 00 per 10

Amygdalus var. purpurea. Blood-leaved Peach. This is planted for the nice display when its blood-red leaves are expanded in spring.

6 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each

ANDROMEDA. Sorrel Tree.

Andromeda arborea. (20 to 25 ft.) The only tree of all Andromedas. A very valuable, medium-sized tree, bearing racemes of white flowers in mid-July. In autumn the foliage changes to brilliant crimson. It is usually grown as a large bush. A beautiful tree either for massing or as a single specimen.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each \$5 00 per 10



PAPER OR CANOE BIRCH.

(Betula papyracea.)

As the illustration shows, the Paper Birch is a beautiful tree. The opinion is general that in many respects it is the best of the white-barked birches. The bark is pure white, the leaves larger than those of any other species, its growth rapid and fairly spreading, fitting it for a shade tree as well as for an ornamental one. As with other white-barked birches, the bark of the first few years' growth is not white, but some other color. In the case of this species, the color is a cherry black. The contrast between these young branches and the older, white-barked ones is very pleasing.

This is the species used by the Indians in the construction of their canoes.

For low, damp ground, Alnus glutinosa is just the tree needed.

ANONA. (See *Asimina*.)

ARALIA. Hercules Club.

(See also *Dimorphanthus*.)

Aralia Japonica (10 to 15 ft.) Of much resemblance to *spinosa*, described further on.

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each
5 to 6 ft. " 75 "

Aralia spinosa. (10 to 15 ft.) A singular looking, small sized tree, with very prickly stems, pinnate leaves, and bearing immense panicles of white flowers in the month of August. It suckers occasionally from the roots, and should be used where large clumps are needed.

3 to 4 ft. Trans\$ 50 each
8 to 9 ft. Specimen clumps, \$300 each

ASIMINA (Anona). Papaw.

Asimina triloba. (30 to 35 ft.) A small sized tree, bearing bell-shaped, greenish purple flowers in early May, followed by banana-like, edible fruit. The heavy dark green leaves make it a very ornamental tree on the lawn.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each
4 to 5 ft. Seed 50 "

BENTHAMIA. (See *Cornus*.)

BETULA. Birch.

The quick growth, light branches and airy appearance of most all birches, and the beautiful bark of many, make them indispensable trees to all planters. They thrive on high, dry or stony soils, as well as in ordinary places. *Plant in spring or early fall.*

Betula alba. European White Birch. (35 to 40 ft.) One of the most valued of trees because of its rapid growth, pretty foliage and white bark. At the age of but 4 to 5 years the white bark begins to appear.

4 to 5 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$4 00 per 10
5 to 6 ft. " 75 " 6 00 " 10
7 to 9 ft. " 1 25 " 10 00 " 10
10 to 11 ft. " 1 50 "
10 to 14 ft. Bushy specimens \$2 00 to \$2 50 each

" **var. fastigiata.** Pyramidal White Birch. (30 to 40 ft.) A pyramidal sort, of compact growth, with the same white bark as the type. A fine sort for ornamental planting. (See illustration.)

2½ to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each.
6 to 8 ft. " Specimens 2 50 "

" **var. laciniata.** Cut-leaved Weeping Birch. (35 to 40 ft.) D deservedly the most popular of weeping trees. It is of slender, yet vigorous growth, has finely divided leaves on drooping branches, besides possessing beautiful white bark. The leader continues to ascend, consequently it makes a tall growing tree. (See illustration.)

6 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each.
12 ft. " 1 50 " \$10 00 per 10 \$80 00 per 100
12 to 14 ft. Specimens..... 2 00 to \$ 2 50 each.

" **var. pendula Youngii.** (6 to 10 ft.) This forms a pendulous head which, when grafted on stems of four to six feet high, are well displayed.

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 1 00 each.
5 to 6 ft. " 1 50 "

" **var. purpurea.** Purple Birch. (30 to 35 ft.) This has purple foliage and purplish white bark, making of it a most desirable lawn tree.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each.
4 to 6 ft. " 1 00 " \$ 8 00 per 10

" **costata.** (20 to 25 ft.) An erect, compact, strong growing tree, with quite good sized leaves. From the Amoor River. Distinct.

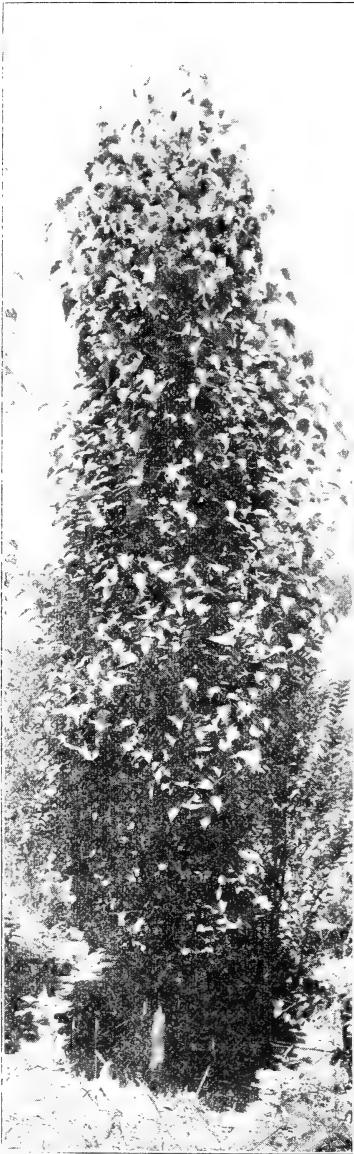
12 to 18 in. From pots....\$ 35 each.

" **lenta.** (40 to 50 ft.) The well-known Sweet Birch. Makes a large, shapely tree, with dark brown bark, not unlike that of the Wild Cherry. Thrives in low as well as high ground.

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$ 2 50 per 10
5 ft. " 75 " 6 50 " 10
8 to 10 ft. " Specimens 1 50 to \$ 1 75 each.

" **lutea.** Yellow Birch. (40 to 50 ft.) Sometimes confounded with the preceding, but quite distinct. Its yellow bark alone is sufficient to identify it.

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each. \$2 50 per 10 \$20 00 per 100
4 to 5 ft. " 50 " 4 00 " 10
6 to 8 ft. " strong... 1 00 " 7 50 " 10 60 00 " 100



BETULA ALBA FASTIGIATA.

(Pyramidal White Birch.)

Aralia pentaphylla. (15 to 20 ft.) Known also as *Acanthopanax spinosum*.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each
2 to 3 ft. " 50 "

Birches are among the hardiest of all trees.



Cut-leaved Weeping Birch. (*Betula alba laciniata.*)

CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH.

(*Betula alba laciniata.*)

The name "Weeping" is applied to pendulous trees of widely-varying character. In this case, it is meant to indicate a tree of upright growth with side branches of graceful, drooping character. With the exception, perhaps, of the Babylonian Weeping Willow, there is no more graceful weeper to be had. The illustration shows its grace fairly well, and brings it into direct comparison with the willow to the left of the picture.

The bark of this weeping birch is white, as in the parent, *alba*; but the foliage is finely cut and distinct.

Being especially adapted to light soils and bleak positions, it is a most valuable tree—extremely hardy. But as with other birches, we advise very early fall or spring planting only.

It is useful for planting amongst other trees, where the white bark makes a striking winter effect; or singly as a lawn specimen, in groups, or for a specimen tree in a cemetery.

Betula papyracea. Paper Birch. (40 to 50 ft.) One of the finest of the genus, growing into a large shapely tree, having large leaves and beautiful white bark; a good shade tree. One of the best of White Birches. (See illustration page 11.)

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....	\$ 35 each	\$ 3 00 per 10	\$ 25 00 per 100
4 to 5 ft. "	50 "	4 00 " 10	35 00 " 100
8 to 10 ft. " strong...	1 25 "	10 00 " 10	75 00 " 100

" **populifolia.** Poplar Birch. (40 to 50 ft.) Another sort valued for its white bark and fast growth.

3 to 5 ft. Seed.....	\$ 50 each.	\$ 4 00 per 10
5 to 6 ft. Trans.....	85 "	7 50 " 10
9 to 10 ft. "	1 50 "	

" **pumila.** (10 to 12 ft.) A singular, Western species, growing only to bush size.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....	\$ 50 each	\$ 3 50 per 10
3 to 4 ft. "	75 "	5 00 " 10
3 to 4 ft. From pots.....	1 00 "	7 50 " 10

" **rubra.** (40 to 50 ft.) Red Birch. Easily recognized by its shaggy, red bark. It prefers a damp situation, though not requiring it. The foliage is green, not red as is sometimes supposed. The red refers to the bark.

4 to 5 ft. Trans.....	\$ 50 each	\$ 4 00 per 10	\$ 30 00 per 100
6 to 8 ft. " heavy...	1 25 "	10 00 " 10	
10 to 12 ft. " "	1 75 "		

BROUSSONETIA. Paper Mulberry.

Broussonetia Kämpferi. (30 to 35 ft.) A Japanese species, of quick growth, and with large leaves.

6 to 8 ft. Trans.....	\$ 1 50 each.
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" **papyrifera.** Common Paper Mulberry. This makes a very pretty, small, round headed tree, and thrives well in cities.

6 to 8 ft.	\$ 75 each.	\$ 6 00 per 10	\$ 40 00 per 100
Specimens.....	1 00 to \$ 1 50 each.		

The Paper Mulberry should be better known as a good all-round tree.

CARPINUS. Hornbeam.

Carpinus Americana. (15 to 20 ft.) A large shrub, often planted for screening or hedging purposes, as it grows thickly and retains its withered leaves all winter, to some extent. When grown to one stem, it makes a small sized, spreading tree. It is found in low, damp ground, but thrives equally as well in high, stony soil.

2 to 3 ft. Seed.....	\$ 25 each	\$ 1 00 per 10	\$ 6 00 per 100
3 to 4 ft. Trans.....	50 "		
4 to 6 ft. "	1 00 "		
8 to 10 ft. "	1 50 to \$ 2 00 each.		

" **Betulus.** European Hornbeam. (12 to 15 ft.) Of much the same character as the preceding, but more twiggy in growth. Nearly all the leaves are retained during the winter.

2 to 3 ft. Trans bushy..	\$ 35 each.	\$ 3 00 per 10
3 to 4 ft. "	50 "	4 00 " 10

CARYA. Hickory.

For timber purposes hickories are among the most valuable of our trees, besides that the Shellbark, Pecan and Sulcata are planted for their nuts. The large size to which all grow makes them valuable park trees. Being rather difficult to transplant when large, medium sized trees should be planted, and closely pruned.

Carya alba. Shellbark Hickory. (50 to 60 ft.) The nuts are excelled by the Pecan only, while the timber is of the best. It makes a tree of large size.

4 to 5 ft. Seed.....	\$ 85 each.
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" **aquatica.** Water Hickory. (40 to 50 ft.)

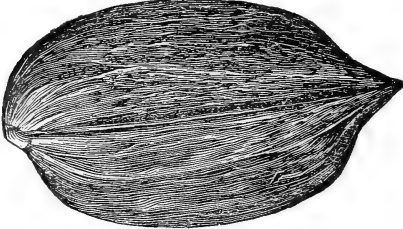
8 to 12 in. Seed.....	\$ 35 each.	\$ 2 00 per 10
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Carya amara. Bitternut Hickory. (50 to 60 ft.) The nuts are thin-shelled and the "meat" very bitter; but the wood is of the best. It makes a large tree.

12 to 18 in. Seed.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100

" **microcarpa.** Small-fruited Hickory. (50 to 60 ft.) The fruit is too small to be of value. The tree grows large, and its timber is valuable.

12 to 18 in. Seed.....\$ 25 each. \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100



Carya olivæformis. (Pecan Nut.)

" **olivæformis.** Pecan Nut. (50 to 60 ft.) This needs no description, so well-known and valued are its nuts.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each. \$2 50 per 10
4 to 5 ft. Seed..... 75 "
5 to 6 ft. Trans..... 1 25 "

" **porcina.** Pig Nut Hickory. (50 to 60 ft.) The nuts are of no value, but in the estimation of many the timber is the most valuable of all.

6 to 10 in. Seed.....\$ 25 each. \$1 00 per 10 \$8 00 per 100

" **sulcata.** Large-fruited Hickory. (50 to 60 ft.) This has very large nuts, and but for its thick shells it would rank with the shellbark in value.

8 to 12 in. Seed.....\$ 25 each. \$1 25 per 10 \$9 00 per 100

" **tomentosa.** White Hickory. (50 to 60 ft.) A tree of fine proportions, and valuable for timber.

6 to 8 in. Seed.....\$ 25 each. \$1 00 per 10 \$8 00 per 100

CASTANEA. Sweet Chestnut.

Castanea Americana. American Chestnut. (50 to 60 ft.) This well-known chestnut leads all others in the sweetness of its nuts. It is a very rapid grower and should be given ample room. It should be pruned closely when transplanted.

12 to 18 in. Seed.....\$ 25 each. \$1 25 per 10
4 to 5 ft. Trans..... 75 " 6 50 " 10
6 to 8 ft. " 1 00 " 7 50 " 10

" **Japonica.** Japanese Chestnut. (25 to 35 ft.) An exceedingly valuable kind, because its medium growth makes it suited for small places, and also as it produces its large sized nuts when but five or six years old. The nuts are larger than the Spanish. Its maximum growth is probably 35 feet.

5 to 6 ft. Trans.....\$ 1 00 each.
9 to 10 ft. " 1 50 "

" **pumila.** Chinquapin Chestnut. (6 to 12 ft.) Though kept in this column, to be with Castaneas, this is but of shrub growth. The small, shining black nuts are sweet and delicious.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each. \$2 50 per 10 \$20 00 per 100
2 to 3 ft. " 50 " 3 50 " 10

" **vesca.** Spanish Chestnut. (30 to 35 ft.) This makes a tree of large size, with wide spreading branches. It is sometimes called Italian Chestnut. The large sized nuts it bears are much valued. Requires close pruning when moved.

8 to 10 in. Seed.....\$ 25 each. \$1 00 per 10 \$9 00 per 100
2 to 3 ft. " 35 " 2 50 " 10
4 to 5 ft. " 75 " 4 50 " 10
5 to 6 ft. " 1 00 " 7 50 " 10
6 to 8 ft. Heavy..... 1 50 "

" **var. Numbo.** (30 to 35 ft.) A variety of the Spanish having large nuts.

4 to 5 ft. Trans.....\$1 25 each.

" **var. Paragon.** (30 to 35 ft.) A variety of the Spanish chestnut, fruiting when quite young and having large nuts.

4 to 5 ft. Trans..... \$1 25 each.

CATALPA.

The large, tropical looking leaves of Catalpas, and their large, beautiful panicles of flowers in June, as well as their valuable timber, make them much sought for.

Catalpa bignonioides. Catalpa. (30 to 35 ft.) A fast growing, spreading tree, open headed, bearing panicles of flowers which are mainly white, but have stripes of crimson, and yellowish centres. Blooms towards close of June. A useful lawn tree, as all Catalpas are, flowering at a season when shrubs and trees are mostly out of bloom.

4 to 5 ft. Seed.....\$ 35 each \$3 00 per 10 \$20 00 per 100
10 to 12 ft. Trans..... 1 25 "

" **var. aurea.** Golden-leaved Catalpa. (25 to 30 ft.) A variety of the above, with the green leaves shaded with yellow. It is a good ornamental sort.

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each
4 to 5 ft. " 75 "
7 to 9 ft. " 1 50 "

" **Bungoi (nana.)** Chinese Catalpa. (5 to 10 ft.) A remarkable species, forming a dwarf, dense, round head. Of much use to planters in creating unique effects on the lawn, especially when grafted on tall stocks. (See illustration page 15.)

12 to 18 in. Cuttings.....\$ 35 each
6 to 7 ft. Grafted 1 yr. head 1 00 " \$7 50 per 10 \$60 00 per 100
6 to 8 ft. " heavy 2 yr. " 2 00 " 15 00 " 10
Large Specimens \$3 00 to \$4 00 each

" **Kämpferi.** Japanese Catalpa. (25 to 30 ft.) This makes a medium sized tree; the foliage differs somewhat from the others, and it produces its yellowish white flowers in mid-June. It is noted for its long, slender seed pods, which give the tree quite an odd appearance.

6 to 7 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10 \$25 00 per 100
8 to 9 ft. " 75 " 6 50 " 10
10 to 12 ft. " 1 25 " 10 00 " 10 80 00 " 100

" **speciosa.** Western Catalpa. (35 to 40 ft.) Much more tree-like than any of the others, forming a tall, straight trunk, and of very rapid growth. A valuable timber tree. Its immense panicles of flowers are much like those of bignonioides, but they appear about ten days earlier, and they are larger and whiter than those of the other. A very rapid growing tree.

6 to 7 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10 \$20 00 per 100
9 to 10 ft. " 1 00 " 7 50 " 10
10 to 11 ft. " 1 1/2-1 3/4 in di. 1 25 " 10 00 " 10
10 to 12 ft. " 2 to 3 in di. 1 50, \$2 00 and \$2 50 each

CEDRELA.

Cedrela Sinensis. (35 to 40 ft.) A Chinese tree, of Ailanthus-like appearance, growing to a large size. Bears long, drooping panicles 2 to 3 feet in length, of small, white, scentless flowers, towards the close of June. Somewhat rare now, but will doubtless soon become a valuable tree for street planting in cities.

4 to 5 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each \$6 00 per 10
6 to 8 ft. " 1 25 " 9 00 " 10
8 to 9 ft. " 1 75 " 15 00 " 10

CELTIS. Nettle Tree.

Celtis occidentalis. (30 to 35 ft.) A fair sized tree, of irregular growth, elm-like leaves, rough bark, and bearing brownish black berries in the fall. It makes a large, open head. Valuable for its unique appearance on a lawn.

4 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10 \$15 00 per 100
5 to 6 ft. " 75 " 5 00 " 10 40 00 " 100

" **var. pumila.** (20 ft.) A dwarf, more bush-like form of the above.

18 to 24 in. Seed.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100

" **Sinensis.** (25 to 30 ft.) A new species, with large shining leaves, lately added to our collection.

5 to 6 ft. Trans.....\$1 50 each

CERASUS. Cherry.

Cerasus Padus. European Bird Cherry. (25 to 30 ft.) A very handsome tree, of large-spreading habit, clothed in May with long spikes of white flowers, followed by black berries. It is

Don't overlook Catalpa speciosa, whose showy flowers and large leaves render such an attractive tree.

often grown in bush shape, though of tree size. It is one of the prettiest of ornamental trees, and should be largely used. Can be grown either as a bush or a tree.

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10 \$20 00 per 100
 4 to 5 ft. " 50 " 3 50 " 10 25 00 " 100
 5 to 6 ft. " 75 " 5 00 " 10

Cerasus Pennsylvanica. Wild Black Cherry. (20 to 25 ft.) A native tree, bearing white flowers and red fruit, and noted for the red bark, even of its smaller branches.

5 to 6 ft. Seed\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10
 8 to 10 ft. Trans..... 75 " 5 00 " 10

" **serotina.** Wild Black Cherry. (30 to 35 ft.) The well-known "Wild Cherry," bearing strings of white flowers in May and black fruit in August. A valuable timber tree.

4 to 5 ft. Seed\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10
 6 to 8 ft. Trans..... 75 " 5 00 " 10

" **var. pendula.** (6 to 8 ft.) Grafted on stems this forms a most beautiful specimen, neither too formal nor too careless in habit. It bears the same showy flowers and fruit.

5 to 6 ft. \$1 75 each.

" **Virginiana.** Wild Choke Cherry. (15 to 20 ft.) This species is much like the Padus, described above, in general character, but is of dwarf growth.

18 to 24 in. Seed.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10

CERASUS.

LARGE FLOWERING AND WEEPING VARIETIES.

Cerasus Avium alba plena. (20 to 25 ft.) This has very large double white flowers, which are produced in great abundance in May. A tree of medium size.

4 to 5 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each
 5 to 7 ft. " 1 00 "

Cerasus pumila pendula. (6 to 8 ft.) This is hardly a "weeping" Cherry. It is usually grafted on the common cherry, and then it forms a somewhat round, bushy head.

5 to 6 ft. Trans.....\$1 50 each.

" **ranunculiflora.** (15 to 20 ft.) An erect growing Cherry, bearing bunches of large, double white flowers, rather later in May than the others. One of the best double flowering sorts.

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each
 5 ft. " 75 "

" **rosea pendula.** (6 to 8 ft.) A weeping form of the Japanese Cherry, and one of the most beautiful weepers in cultivation. Grafted on tall stems, the branches bend gracefully to the ground. In early May these branches are clothed with lovely single, rosy white flowers, which are particularly beautiful in the bud.

5 to 6 ft. 2 and 3 yr. heads.\$1 50 each.

" **Sieboldi rubra plena.** (20 to 25 ft.) This is one of the best of the double flowering cherries, bearing large flowers, white, tinged with rose, in large clusters.

3½ to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$4 00 per 10
 5 to 7 ft. " 1 00 " 7 50 " 10
 9 to 10 ft. " 1 50 "

" **Sinensis flore plena.** Chinese Double Flowering Cherry, (20 to 25 ft.) This fine old sort has been our in collection for many years. It is much esteemed for its large, double white flowers, which appear in early May.

4 to 5 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each.

CERCIDIPHYLLUM. Katsura.

Cercidiphyllum Japonicum. (40 to 50 ft.) A Japanese tree, attaining great size in its own country, and bearing minute apetalous, dioecious flowers. The leaves are of medium size, heart-shaped, dark green above and silvery beneath. The leaf

CERASUS PADUS.

The class of cherries with beautiful, pendulous racemes of flowers and fruit are rapidly coming into recognition as among the most valuable of ornamental trees. The one illustrated is one of the most desirable, and the profusion

of white flowers, with the background of green foliage, cannot but please.

The photograph is a trifle indistinct, yet shows the natural bushy habit,—compact and symmetrical. With the lower branches trimmed away and a single trunk formed, a handsome tree is formed useful for shade as well as ornament.

To the left in the photograph may be seen a fine old specimen of the Chinese Dwarf Catalpa, *Catalpa Bungei*. It is most usual, as in this case, to graft them on stems 5 or 6 feet in height, making a curious compact head as the picture shows. It is very desirable where a plant of formal growth and dwarf character is wanted.

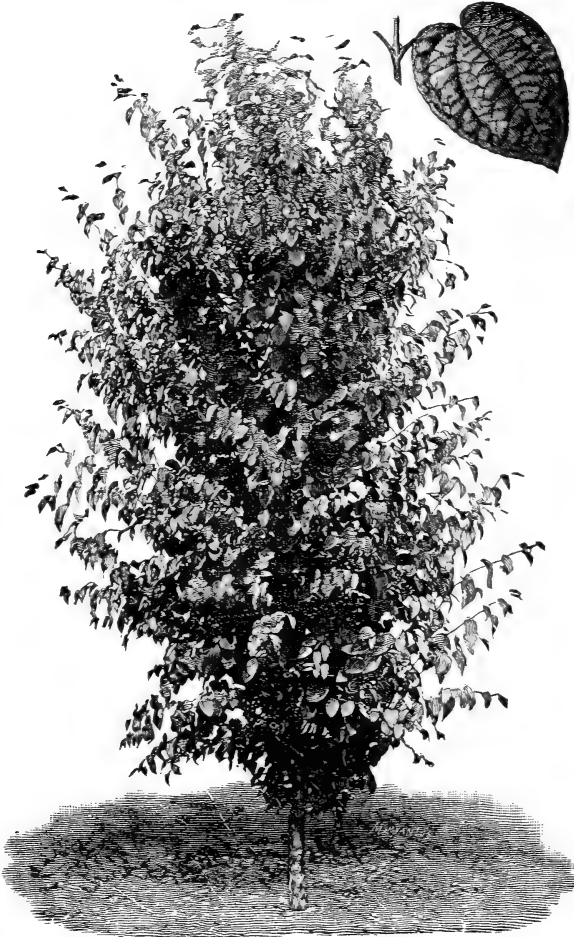


Catalpa Bungei. *Cerasus padus.* (European Bird Cherry.)

The flowers of *Cerasus Sieboldi* are wonderfully beautiful.

stalks and veins are purplish. Its pyramidal growth is very pretty. This tree prefers a damp situation, where it grows rapidly.

5 to 6 ft. Trans.....\$ 1 00 each.
6 to 8 ft. Specimens..... 1 50 to \$ 2 00 each.



CERCIDIPHYLLUM JAPONICUM.

CERCIS. Judas Tree.

Cercis Canadensis. American Judas Tree. (20 to 25 ft.) A small tree, round headed when given room to develop, bearing a profusion of light pink flowers, about the first week in May. Often grown in bush form. Useful for grouping with flowering trees of similar growth.

3 to 4 ft. Seed.....\$ 35 each. \$2 50 per 10 \$20 00 per 100
4 to 5 ft. " 50 " 4 00 " 10
6 to 7 ft. Trans. heavy.. 1 50 "

" **Japonica.** Japanese Judas. (8 to 10 ft.) A most beautiful species, rarely more than a large shrub in size. The deep rose colored flowers are in bunches of a dozen or so together, and appear on the old wood as well as the new, in the first days of May. It is one of the finest flowering shrubs in cultivation, and very conspicuous when in bloom.

2 to 2½ ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$3 00 per 10 \$25 00 per 100
3 ft. " 50 "

CLADRASTIS. Yellow Wood.

Cladrastis tinctoria. (Virgilia.) (20 to 25 ft.) A beautiful native tree, of round headed growth, bearing racemes of pea-shaped, white, sweet scented flowers in early June. A tree of medium size, and valued in ornamental planting for its rare beauty when in flower.

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each. \$ 4 00 per 10
5 to 6 ft. " 1 00 " 8 00 " 10
6 to 8 ft. " 1 50 " 12 50 " 10

CORNUS. Dogwood.

(For other species of Cornus, see Shrubs.)

Cornus florida. Large Flowered Dogwood. (20 to 25 ft.) One of the most esteemed of small trees. Its large white flowers appear about the 10th of May with us. Then there are its scarlet berries and brilliant crimson foliage in the fall to be looked for. A beautiful tree at all times. It is especially valuable for planting along the edges of woods. The brilliant coloring of its foliage in autumn makes a most striking display.

2 to 2½ ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$3 00 per 10 \$25 00 per 100
3½ to 4 ft. " 75 " 5 00 " 10 40 00 " 100
4 to 5 ft. Very bushy.... 1 25 " 10 00 " 10 85 00 " 100

" **var. flore rubro.** Red-Flowered Dogwood. (20 to 25 ft.) No introduction of recent years has met with so much favor as this. It is not a white one with faint shading of pink, such as is often met with in the woods, but is of a deep pink color. When full of flowers in early May, a prettier object can hardly be conceived. Everyone is pleased with it. It produces quite a fine effect if massed with the white one.

2½ to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each.
6 to 7 ft. " light..... 1 50 "

" **var. pendula.** Weeping Dogwood. (20 to 25 ft.) It was our good fortune to introduce this variety. It has the same handsome white flowers, scarlet fruit and handsome fall foliage as the common one. Differing from most all other weepers, the central shoot does not droop, but grows erect. It is a striking and valuable ornamental tree.

3 ft. Trans.....\$ 1 00 each. \$ 7 50 per 10
5 to 7 ft. " 2 00 "

" **Kousa.** (Benthamia Japonica.) (15 to 20 ft.) This Japanese tree, though quite distinct, has much resemblance to our Cornus florida.

2 ft. Trans.....\$ 1 00 each.

CYTISUS. Laburnum.

Cytisus Laburnum. (15 to 20 ft.) This is barely a tree, in fact it is often seen in shrub shape. It is well known for its lovely racemes of yellow flowers, which appear about the 1st of June.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each.
4 to 5 ft. " 75 "

DIMORPHANTHUS.

Dimorphanthus Mandshuricus. (Aralia) (15 to 20 ft.) The description of Aralia spinosa almost fits this tree. This one, however, grows rather taller than Aralia, and its immense panicles of white flowers are produced towards the close of July, a week or more in advance of Aralia. As it suckers from the root it should be planted where a large clump of it can be formed.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each. \$ 2 50 per 10
5 to 6 ft. " 1 00 " 8 00 " 10
8 to 10 ft. " 2 00 "

DIOSPYROS. Persimmon.

Diospyros Virginiana. (30 to 35 ft.) This makes a good sized tree, and bears fruit which is generally liked when thoroughly ripe. Wild kinds are often met with bearing larger fruit than common, and attempts to improve this fruit are being

The beautiful Yellow Wood (Cladrastis) is rather rare in cultivation.

made. The flowers are yellowish white, small, somewhat tubular, making but little display.

3 to 4 ft.	Trans.....\$	35 each.	\$ 2 50 per 10
5 to 6 ft.	"	1 00 "	
6 to 8 ft.	"	1 25 "	
8 to 9 ft.	"	1 50 "	

FAGUS. Beech.

Beeches have long been deemed indispensable to the landscape gardener. Their glossy foliage, the pendulous habit of the Weeping, finely cut leaves of the Fern-leaved and the purple of the Blood-leaved, are what entitles them to this distinction. The white bark of the American is in nice contrast with the darker hue of the English and its varieties. Like all hard wooded trees, they require severe pruning when transplanted.

Fagus ferruginea (Americana.) American Beech. (40 to 50 ft.) A magnificent tree, of large, round, spreading growth.



(Photographed on the ground of the Battle of Germantown.)

FAGUS SYLVATICA.

(English Beech.)

It gives us pleasure to present herewith an illustration of the English Beech, *Fagus sylvatica*. This is one of the most useful trees in ornamental plantings. As many will remember, our native species makes long branches and has a rather open appearance. The English is the opposite of this. It is of twiggy, close growth as well shown in the cut.

In Europe it is sometimes used to form a tall hedge, as it stands pruning well, and, though deciduous, keeps its old foliage to some extent until the sap rises in spring.

It is much in favor of this beech that it does well in any ordinary situation, even in stony ground.

Additional interest will be taken in our illustration when we state it is of a tree growing on the Chew grounds, the scene of the Battle of Germantown, between the Johnson and the Chew House.

Our illustration of the European Larch is from the same grounds.

Conspicuous for its almost white bark. On lawns it is usually allowed to grow branched close to the ground, thus making a beautiful specimen. Prune closely when transplanted.

2 to 2½ ft.	Trans.....\$	35 each.	\$3 00 per 10	\$25 00 per 100
3 to 4 ft.	"	75 "	6 00 "	10 "
4 to 5 ft.	"	bushy.....1 50 "		

Fagus sylvatica. European or English Beech. (40 to 50 ft.) This also makes a large, spreading tree, but of more compact habit, and is much admired for its shining green foliage. It is sometimes grown as a large bush, and as its foliage, though dead, remains on all winter, it is a good dead used for screening purposes. It also makes an excellent ornamental hedge, and is largely used in England in this way. Requires pruning when moved. (See illustration.)

18 to 24 in.	Trans.....\$	25 each.		
2 to 2½ ft.	"	35 "		
3 to 4 ft.	"	50 "		
4 to 5 ft.	"	1 00 "		
6 to 9 ft.	Bushy specimens	2 00,	\$2 50 and	\$3 00 each.

var. asplenifolia. Fern-leaved Beech. (15 to 20 ft.) With finely divided, fern-like foliage and twiggy, well formed growth, it is universally popular. It does not make as large a tree, nor is it of as strong a growth as the heterophylla. Requires close pruning when planted.

12 to 18 in.	Trans.....\$	50 each.	\$4 00 per 10	\$35 00 per 100
18 to 24 in.	"	75 "		
3 to 4 ft.	"	1 50 "		
4 to 5 ft.	"	2 00 "		

var. heterophylla. Cut-leaved Beech. (25 to 30 ft.) The foliage is not as finely divided as that of the fern-leaved, nor is it quite as twiggy a grower; but it makes a large tree. A desirable and beautiful variety. Prune closely when transplanted.

2 to 3 ft.	Trans.....\$	1 00 each.		
4 to 5 ft.	"	1 75 "		

var. pendula. Weeping Beech. (30 to 35 ft.) This, while distinctly a weeper, has an angular, odd growth, just the thing to break the sameness which too many trees of regular outline give to a place. Should be closely pruned when transplanted.

3 to 4 ft.	Trans.....\$	75 each	\$5 00 per 10	\$40 00 per 100
4 to 5 ft.	"	1 00 "	8 00 "	10 60 00 "
6 to 7 ft.	"	1 50 "	\$2 00 each	

var. purpurea, Copper Beech. (35 to 40 ft.) These are seedlings of the Rivers' Purple, and when so raised the foliage is more copper-colored than purple, and not as large. The growth is more compact than the Rivers'.

3 to 4 ft.	Trans.....\$	75 each.		
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var. Riversii. Rivers' Blood-leaved Beech. (35 to 40 ft.) Where a large growing tree of purple foliage is required, nothing equals this. From early spring till late fall, though varying in intensity of coloring at times—sometimes being almost black—there is always purple foliage. It should be closely pruned when it is moved.

3 to 4 ft.	Trans.....\$	1 00 each	\$7 50 per 10	\$60 00 per 100
4 to 5 ft.	"	1 50 "	10 00 "	10 "
5 to 7 ft.	"	2 00 "		

var. Riversii pendula. Weeping Blood Beech. (25 to 30 ft.) A weeping variety of the well known Blood Beech.

6 ft.	Trans.....\$	2 00 to \$2 50 each.		
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FRAXINUS. Ash.

While large growth and light foliage characterize all kinds of ash to a more or less extent, there is much difference in the species. It is a hard wooded tree, consequently it needs severe pruning when transplanted.

Fraxinus Americana. American Ash. (50 to 60 ft.) A very fine, large, rapid growing tree, just the tree for parks, large public grounds, or for street planting. Should be pruned closely when moved.

5 to 6 ft.	Trans.....\$	50 each	\$3 50 per 10	\$25 00 per 100
7 to 8 ft.	"	75 "	6 00 "	10 40 00 "
8 to 9 ft.	"	1 00 "	9 00 "	10 60 00 "
9 to 10 ft.	"	1 50 "		

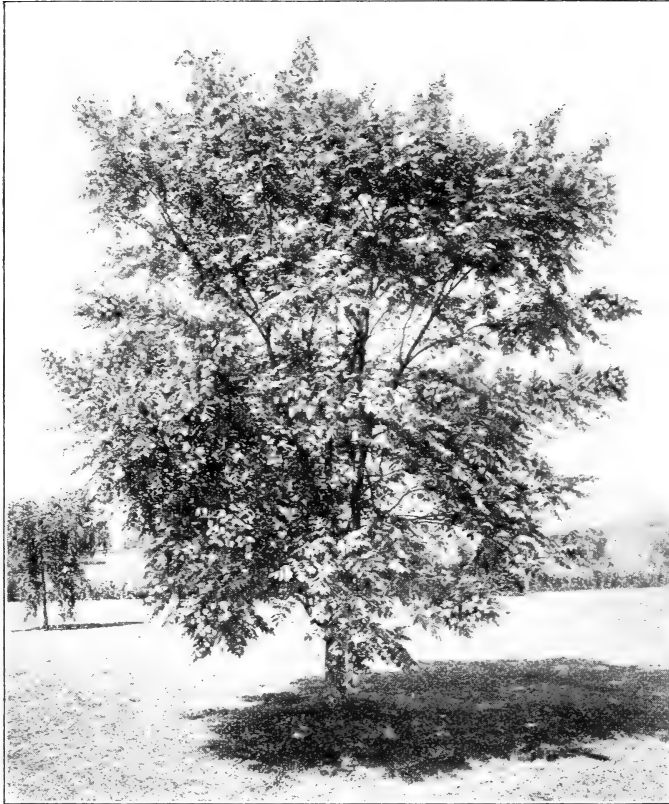
var. anomala. (35 to 40 ft.) A rare species from Utah.

5 ft.	Trans.....\$	1 75 each.		
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Like a mountain, the rugged appearance of the Weeping Beech is attractive in its place.

- Fraxinus Bungeana.** (35 to 40 ft.) A new species from China.
 1 ft. Trans..... \$ 50 each
 5 ft. " 1 75 "
- " **elonga Japonica.** This makes rather slim branches and has finer foliage than many sorts.
 2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each.
- " **excelsior.** English Ash. (40 to 50 ft.) This forms a tree of more rounded outline than the American. It has larger, greener leaves, which remain on the tree late into fall, and is distinguished by its black buds. It thrives in moist ground. A good sort for street planting. Requires close pruning.
 6 to 8 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each \$5 00 per 10
 9 to 10 ft. " 1 25 " 10 00 " 10
 10 to 12 ft. " 1 50 "

- Fraxinus var. pendula.** Weeping Ash. (6 to 10 ft.) Grafted on tall stems this forms a spreading, umbrella-like head.
 6 to 8 ft. Trans. 1 yr. heads \$1 25 each
 6 to 8 ft. " 2 yr. " 2 00 "
- " **var. pendula aurea.** (6 to 10 ft.) Of much the same character as the last, but with golden bark.
 6 to 8 ft. Trans 1 yr. heads \$1 50 each
 6 to 8 ft. " 2 yr. " 2 00 "
- " **var. salicifolia.** Willow-leaved Ash. (25 to 30 ft.) The narrow foliage distinguishes it from other sorts.
 2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$1 00 each.
- " **longicuspis.** (30 to 40 ft.) A new introduction from Japan.
 18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 50 each.
 4 to 6 ft. " 1 00 "



Koelreuteria paniculata. (Varnish Tree.)

- Fraxinus var. atrovirens.** A dark green leaved variety.
 2 to 3 ft. Trans..... \$ 75 each
- " **var. aurea.** This variety has bark of a golden color, which makes it much desired for ornamental planting.
 3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$1 00 each
 6 ft. " 1 75 "
- " **var. aucubæfolia.** (35 to 40 ft.) The foliage of this is beautifully mottled with yellow and green. Grown as a large shrub, by cutting away the tops occasionally, the golden character is more observed.
 5 to 6 ft. Trans.....\$1 00 each \$7 50 per 10
 6 to 8 ft. " 1 50 "
- " **var. heterophylla.** (30 to 40 ft.)
 6 to 9 ft. Trans.....\$1 50 each \$12 50 per 10
- " **var. jaspidea.** Striped-bark Ash. (25 to 30 ft.) The bark of this tree is yellow and green, which is well displayed in the winter season.
 2 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each.

- Fraxinus lutea.** (40 to 50 ft.) Considered by some as but a variety of Americana.
 10 ft. Trans.....\$1 25 each. \$10 00 per 10
- " **Mandshurica.** A new species, from Manchuria.
 3 to 5 ft. Trans..... \$ 50 each. \$ 3 50 per 10
 6 to 8 ft. " 1 00 " "
 10 to 12 ft. " 1 25 " "
- " **Oregana.** (30 to 40 ft.) This is considered as a valuable timber tree, as well as of ornamental character.
 2 to 3 ft. Seed.....\$ 50 each.
- " **Ornus.** Flowering Ash. (20 to 25 ft.) A medium sized tree, which when in flower is quite ornamental. It blooms here the last week in May. The greenish white, fringe like flowers are in upright spreading panicles. A very desirable and ornamental sort for grouping on the lawn.
 3 to 4 ft. Trans., \$ 50 each. \$ 3 50 per 10 \$30 00 per 100
 8 to 10 ft. " 1 50 " 12 50 " 10 "
- " **potamophila.**
 2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each.
 6 ft. " 1 25 "
- " **pubescens.** Red Ash. (30 to 35 ft.) Resembling the White Ash, but does not make as large a tree.
 10 to 12 ft. Trans.....\$1 50 each.
- " **quadrangulata.** Blue Ash. (25 to 30 ft.) A very fine native tree, well distinguished by its four-angled stems.
 3 to 4 ft. Trans. Low-branched \$ 50 each. \$3 50 per 10
 5 to 6 ft. " 75 " 6 50 " 10
 6 to 7 ft. " 1 00 " "
- " **sambucifolia.** Black Ash. (35 to 40 ft.) Another large growing native tree, with rather broader foliage than the White.
 10 to 15 in. Seed, \$25 each. \$ 1 50 per 10 \$ 8 00 per 100
- " **viridis.** Green Ash. (30 to 35 ft.) A Western species, growing hardly as tall as the White.
 4 to 5 ft. Seed.....\$ 35 each. \$ 2 00 per 10
 8 to 9 ft. Trans..... 1 50 "

GLEDITSCHIA. Honey Locust.

- Gleditschia monosperma.** (40 to 50 ft.)
 3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each.
- " **Sinensis.** Chinese Honey Locust. (25 to 30 ft.)
 4 to 5 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each.
 6 ft. " 1 00 "
- " **tricanthos.** Honey Locust. (40 to 50 ft.) A fast growing, large, open-headed tree, with pinnate foliage and strong spines. Its brownish "catkins" are produced in early June. It is particularly useful as a hedge plant for cold, bleak spots, being exceedingly hardy. (For prices on small sizes, see "Hedge Plants.")
 5 to 6 ft. Trans.....\$ 40 each. \$ 3 00 per 10
 7 to 9 ft. " 75 " 6 00 " 10
 9 to 10 ft. " 1 25 " 10 00 " 10 "

GLYPTOSTROBUS. Chinese Cypress.

- Glyptostrobos Sinensis.** (35 to 40 ft.) A fast growing, pyramidal, coniferous tree, not unlike the Deciduous Cypress,

The American White Ash is one of the most satisfactory trees for street planting.

but with appressed foliage, on slender twigs. A group of three or more is particularly striking. Thrives in low or wet places, as well as in ordinary situations.

2 to 3 ft.	Trans.....	\$ 75 each.
5 to 7 ft.	"	1 50 "
8 ft.	"	2 00 "

GORDONIA. Franklin Tree.

Cordonia pubescens. (20 to 25 ft.) One of the loveliest of small trees. The white flowers are like single camellias, with a center cluster of yellow stamens. Flowers from August till November. Rare in cultivation and extinct in a wild state.

8 to 12 in.	From pots....	\$ 1 00 each.
1 to 2 ft.	Trans.....	2 00 "

GYMNOCLADUS. Kentucky Coffee.

Gymnocladus Canadensis. (40 to 50 ft.) This becomes a large well shaped tree when well developed. It makes but few twigs, but its pinnate leaves are so large that it gives ample shade. In early June, large panicles of greenish white flowers delicately scented, are produced, which are followed by large pods of seeds. It thrives at the seashore, and there also it makes a valuable shade tree. In cities also it grows well under most adverse conditions. It does well in damp places. It requires severe pruning when transplanted.

4 to 5 ft.	Trans.....	\$ 35 each.	\$ 3 00 per 10	\$ 20 00 per 100
6 to 7 ft.	"	75 "	5 00 "	10 40 00 "
7 to 9 ft.	"	1 25 "	10 00 "	10 "

HOVENIA.

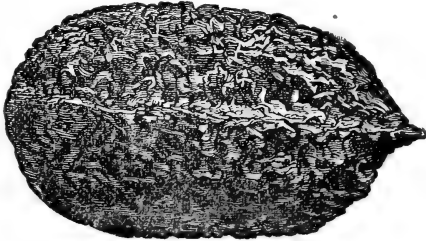
Hovenia dulcis. (30 to 40 ft.) This Japanese tree produces large leaves, and bears flat heads of white flowers in early June. The ripe berries, dark brown in color, are eaten by the Japanese.

4 to 5 ft.	Seed.....	\$ 1 00 each.
6 to 8 ft.	"	2 00 "

JUGLANS. Walnut.

Juglans cinerea. Butternut. (50 to 60 ft.) Well known for its rapid, clean growth, smooth bark, and its nuts. The kernels, however, hardly repay for the cracking. Prune closely when transplanting it. Will grow in low ground.

3 to 4 ft.	Seed.....	\$ 50 each.	\$ 3 50 per 10
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Juglans cinerea. (Butternut.)

" **nigra.** Black Walnut. (50 to 60 ft.) A very large growing native tree, valued for its nuts. It will grow in either low or high ground. Prune well when transplanting it.

4 to 5 ft.	Trans.....	\$ 50 each.	\$ 3 50 per 10
6 ft.	"	75 "	6 00 "
7 to 8 ft.	"	1 00 "	"

" **regia.** English Walnut, or Madeira Nut. (30 to 35 ft.) A spreading tree of large size, esteemed for the excellence of its nuts. Prune closely.

2 to 2½ ft.	Seed.....	\$ 40 each.
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" **rupestris.** (40 to 50 ft.) The Pacific Coast species.

4 to 5 ft.	Seed.....	\$ 1 00 each.
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KOELREUTERIA. Varnish Tree.

Koelreuteria paniculata. (20 to 25 ft.) An exceedingly ornamental small tree, native of China. It forms a flat, spreading head, has large, pinnate leaves, and early in July produces

immense panicles of orange yellow flowers. Desirable as an ornamental lawn tree. Requires close pruning. (See illustration, page 18.)

3 to 4 ft.	Trans.....	\$ 35 each.	\$ 3 00 per 10
5 to 6 ft.	"	75 "	6 00 "
7 ft.	Heavy.....	1 50 "	"

LARIX. Larch.

Larix Americana. American Larch. (50 to 60 ft.) A much valued tree, alike for its rapid growth and bright green foliage early in spring. Plant in fall or very early spring.

6 to 7 ft.	Trans.....	\$ 1 50 each.
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" **Europæa.** European Larch. (40 to 50 ft.) Of more compact growth than the preceding one, otherwise of the same character. (See illustration, page 20.)

3 to 4 ft.	Trans.....	\$ 50 each	\$ 4 00 per 10
4 to 5 ft.	"	75 "	6 50 "
5 to 7 ft.	"	1 25 "	"
8 ft.	Specimens.....	2 00 "	"

LAURUS. (See Lindera and Sassafras.)

LINDERA.

Lindera (Laurus) Benzoin. Spice Wood. (8 to 10 ft.) This is really more a large shrub than a tree. In early April the naked branches bear numerous small yellow flowers. The berries which follow are of a bright red color by summer time. All parts, twigs, leaves and berries are highly fragrant when crushed. A valuable large sized shrub for massing on the edge of a wood, lawn, or near a stream.

2 to 3 ft.	Seed.....	\$ 25 each	\$ 1 50 per 10	\$ 10 00 per 100
2 to 3 ft.	Trans.....	40 "	"	"

LIQUIDAMBAR. Sweet Gum.

Liquidambar styraciflua. (40 to 50 ft.) A stately tree, with star shaped leaves, which change to beautiful colors in the fall. In this respect it equals the Sour Gum. The bark is corky. It thrives in low, damp places though growing equally as well in higher ground. A beautiful tree for street or avenue planting. Prune closely when transplanted.

4 to 5 ft.	Trans.....	\$ 75 each	\$ 6 00 per 10	\$ 50 00 per 100
6 to 7 ft.	"	1 00 "	8 00 "	10 "
8 ft.	"	1 50 "	"	"

LIRIODENDRON. Tulip Tree.

Liriodendron tulipifera. (50 to 60 ft.) One of the largest of our forest trees, and of very rapid growth. It is valued for its clean, smooth bark and handsome, green foliage. The flowers appear in the first week in June. They are large, greenish yellow, blotched orange, and have the shape of a Tulip. It makes a very desirable tree for street planting, thriving in low as well as high ground. Plant only in spring and prune closely.

5 to 7 ft.	Trans.....	\$ 50 each	\$ 4 00 per 10
7 to 8 ft.	"	75 "	6 00 "
9 to 10 ft.	"	1½ in diam.	\$ 1 00 each, \$ 8 00 per 10
10 to 11 ft.	"	1¾ in "	1 50 "

" **integrifolia.** (40 to 50 ft.) Of the same character as the preceding one, differing only in having entire leaves.

5 to 7 ft.	Trans.....	\$ 1 25 each.
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MACLURA. Osage Orange.

Maclura aurantiaca. (25 to 30 ft.) This well-known hedge plant makes a nice, round headed, small tree of unique appearance, when planted for this purpose. For prices on hedging sizes see "Hedge Plants."

6 to 8 ft.	Trans.....	\$ 1 00 each	\$ 7 50 per 10
8 to 9 ft.	" heavy....	2 00 "	"

MAGNOLIA. Native Sorts.

It would be difficult to over-praise Magnolias,—they make beautiful trees for ornamental planting, and the *acuminata* and *tripetala* are also valuable as street and avenue trees. The leaves are large, dark green, the flowers white or yellowish white, and most of them

Transplanted in spring, the Tulip Tree is a most desirable tree for shade or ornament.

sweet scented. Nearly all bear large and conspicuous fruit pods,—the *tripetala* being especially handsome in this respect. They should be transplanted in the spring and closely pruned.

Magnolia acuminata. Cucumber tree. (40 to 50 ft.) One of the largest growing of Magnolias, and of rapid growth. It makes a pyramidal tree of much beauty. The flowers are yellowish white, and expand towards the close of May. The cucumber-like pods of seeds become of a carmine color in the fall. It is a very hardy sort, thriving alike in the mountains of Pennsylvania and the low lands of Ohio. Prune well when transplanting.

3 to 4 ft.	From pots.....	\$1 00	each
3 to 5 ft.	Trans.....	50	"
6 to 8 ft.	"	1 25	"
8 to 10 ft.	"	1 75	"

" Fraseri (auriculata). (40 to 50 ft.) A rare and valuable species. The large, canary yellow flowers are deliciously scented. They expand in early May.

6 to 7 ft.	Trans.....	\$1 50	each
8 to 10 ft.	"	2 00	to \$2 50 each

" glauca. Sweet Bay. (15 to 20 ft.) The sweet white or New Jersey Magnolia, as this is oftentimes called, is greatly prized for its beautiful white, sweet scented flowers. These flowers come later than those of most all other kinds, not expanding until the first week in June. In sheltered places it is almost or quite an evergreen. Though it grows in swamps and low ground in its wild state, it does equally as well in higher situations. There are many fine specimens in perfect health that bloom profusely planted in the high and dry ground in Pittsburgh, Pa. Use as a specimen plant, in groups on the lawn, or for massing in low ground or along the borders of woods. Prune closely when transplanting.

18 to 24 in.	Trans.....	\$ 35	each	\$2 50	per 10	\$20 00	per 100
2 to 3 ft.	"	50	"	3 50	" 10	30 00	" 100
4 to 5 ft.	"	1 00	"	7 50	" 10	60 00	" 100
5 to 6 ft.	"	1 50	"	12 50	" 10		

" macrophylla. (30 to 40 ft.) This fine species makes a good sized tree, of rounded growth. The leaves are of immense size, as also are the flowers. Following the blossoms, which expand the first week in June, are the rounded fruit pods, which are of a deep carmine when ripe. Will thrive in wet or dry situations.

3 to 4 ft.	Trans.....	\$ 75	each	\$6 00	per 10
5 to 6 ft.	"	1 00	"		
9 to 10 ft.	"	1 50	to \$2 00	each	

" tripetala. (Umbrella.) (25 to 30 ft.) One of the most esteemed and useful trees. It becomes a medium sized tree, has large, fresh green leaves and large white flowers, which appear about the 20th of May. Later on, when the large fruit pods change to rosy carmine, it is even handsomer than when in flower. Useful as an ornamental lawn tree. (See cut, page 21.)

3 to 4 ft.	Seed.....	\$ 35	each	\$2 00	per 10	\$15 00	per 100
6 to 8 ft.	Trans.....	1 00	"	8 50	" 10		
8 to 10 ft.	"	1 50	"	12 50	" 10		

Magnolia gracilis. (10 to 12 ft.) A shrub like kind, much like *purpurea*, but with darker purple flowers, which expand about the close of April. Suitable for massing in beds of shrubbery. 3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$1 00 each. \$ 7 50 per 10

" Kobus (Thurberi.) (20 to 25 ft.) Another Japanese species, making a small tree of beautiful proportions. The



(Photographed on the Chew Estate, Germantown Battle ground.)

MAGNOLIA. Chinese and Japanese Sorts.

The Chinese and Japanese sorts are not as large growing as the native ones, their maximum height being about twenty to thirty feet. They can either be trimmed up to a single stem,—tree form,—or allowed to grow bushy as shrubs, in which form the height could be kept to within ten to fifteen feet. When wanted in tree form it should be so stated when ordering. *Magnolias should be severely pruned when transplanted, and unless they have been in pots, only moved in spring.*

Magnolia Alexandrina. (10 to 12 ft.) This is one of the shrub kind, producing large, light pink flowers towards the close of April, slightly in advance of *Soulangiana*.

2½ to 3 ft.	From pots.....	\$1 00	each
3 to 4 ft.	Trans.....	1 50	"

" conspicua. Chinese White. (20 to 25 ft.) One of the most esteemed of all. The large, pure white flowers expand about the 20th of April, before the leaves. It can be grown as a large shrub or as a small tree.

2 to 3 ft.	From pots.....	\$1 00	each
3 to 4 ft.	"	1 50	"

LARIX EUROPEÆ.

(European Larch.)

But few trees add more attraction to a lawn than the European Larch. Its vivid, deep green foliage appearing earlier in spring than almost any other, is a source of great delight. Because of its pushing into growth so early, it is advisable to plant it in the fall or very early in spring. Besides its beauty as a lawn tree, additional interest attaches to it as being one of the few coniferous trees of a deciduous nature.

The tree illustrated stands on the famous battleground of Germantown, almost in a line with General Washington's artillery and the Chew House, as is also the case with the European Beech, of which we give an illustration.

The fragrant flowers of *Magnolia glauca* make delightful small bouquets.

small white flowers appear early, about the same time as those of *conspicua* do. It does not bloom freely until it gets of good size. The dark green foliage makes it also a very pretty tree for ornamental planting. The fruit pods take on all sorts of grotesque shapes.

18 to 24 in. From pots...\$ 75 each.
3 to 4 ft. " " " " 1 50 "

Magnolia Lennei. (15 to 20 ft.) A beautiful sort, making a large growth, which can be controlled to form a shrub or make a small tree. The flowers are large, cup shaped, rose colored expanding towards the close of April. A scarce and valuable sort.

18 to 24 in. From pots..\$ 75 each. \$ 6 00 per 10
2½ to 3 ft. " " " " 1 50 "

" **Meehani.** (15 to 20 ft.) A hybrid sort, bearing dark pink, cup shaped flowers.

4 to 5 ft. Trans.....\$ 1 50 each.
7 to 8 ft. " " " " 2 50 "

" **Norbertiana.** (15 to 20 ft.) A shrub sort, with large, light pink flowers, which expand about the third week in April.

4 to 5 ft. Trans.....\$ 1 50 each.

" **purpurea (obovata).** (8 to 10 ft.) There are but few shrubs among magnolias such as this is. The growth is stocky, forming a thick bush. The large, purple flowers appear at the beginning of May, and it is two to three weeks later before all are expanded. A useful sort for massing or planting with shrubs.

2 ft. From pots.....\$ 50 each.
2 to 3 ft. Trans..... 75 "

" **Soulangiana.** (15 to 20 ft.) Perhaps the most popular of all magnolias, being of vigorous growth, and blooming pro-

fusely, even when quite small. The flowers are large, pink on the outside of petals and white inside. In average seasons the flowers open in the third week in April. It can be grown as a small tree or large shrub, as a single specimen or in masses.

2 ft. From pots.....\$ 50 each.
2 to 3 ft. Trans..... 50 " \$ 3 50 per 10 \$ 30 00 per 100
4 to 5 ft. " " " " 75 " 6 00 " 10 40 00 " 100
5 to 6 ft. " " " " 1 50 " 12 50 " 10 100 00 " 100
4½ to 5 ft. " Bushy specimens \$ 1 50 to \$ 2 50 each.

Magnolia speciosa. (15 to 20 ft.) Resembles the preceding sort a great deal. It is rather later in opening its flowers in spring, and the flowers are larger and of a darker pink.

2 to 2½ ft. From pots...\$ 75 each. \$ 6 50 per 10
4 to 5 ft. Trans.....1 50 "
6 to 8 ft. " " " " 2 00 to \$ 2 50 each.

" **stellata (Halleana.)** (8 to 10 ft.) A dwarf, bush-growing, most valuable species. The flowers are white, tinted with pink in the bud, semi-double, fragrant, and appear as early as the 15th of April. The earliest of all to flower. It is one of the best for massing, as well as for a specimen shrub.

18 to 24 in. From pots...\$ 1 00 each. \$ 7 50 per 10

MELIA. Pride of China.

Melia Azedarach. (25 to 30 ft.) This, though barely hardy here, is a popular shade tree in the South, making a good sized, round headed tree.

2 ft. Trans.....\$ 1 00 each.
5 ft. " " " " 1 50 "

MORUS. Mulberry.

Morus alba. White Mulberry, (30 to 25 ft.) This sort has both white and black fruited trees. It is also known under



Magnolia tripetala. (Umbrella Magnolia.)

MAGNOLIA TRIPETALA.

(Umbrella Magnolia.)

Among Magnolias there are two classes in size, the tree and the shrub ones. The *M. tripetala*, though classed with the trees, never gets of large size, such as some other species do, but is usually seen as a beautiful small tree. Its outline is pretty, and its very large leaves, next in size to the *macrophylla*, give to it a tropical appearance, fitting it especially for many a position other trees could not fill. The flowers come immediately after the leaves appear in spring. Beautiful as they are in their white attire, the pods which follow and which ripen in late August are still more so, and backed as they are by the large deep green leaves, present a picture of great beauty.

Comparing Magnolias for the beauty of their flowers, *Soulangiana* leads them all.

the names Moretti, Italica, etc. It forms a large, spreading tree, and in addition to its fruit, its foliage makes good food for silk worms.

8 to 12 in. Seed.....\$ 25 each. \$ 75 per 10 \$ 5 00 per 100
3 to 4 ft. " 35 " 2 50 " 10
4 to 6 ft. Trans..... 50 " 4 00 " 10

Morus var. Teas' Weeping. (6 to 8 ft.) A variety of much beauty, the branches drooping gracefully to the ground.

7 to 9 ft. Trans. 2 year heads. \$ 2 00 each.
5 to 6 ft. Heavy specimens. 2 50 "

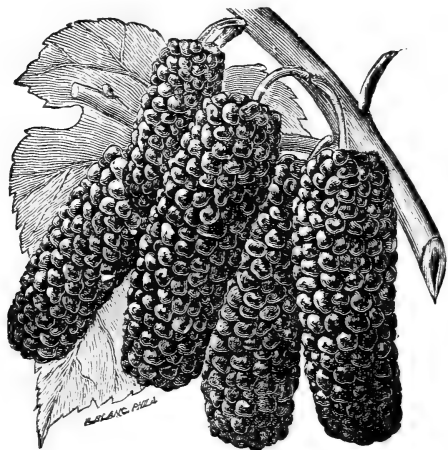
" **Japonica.** Japanese Mulberry. (20 to 25 ft.) This has leaves more divided than the preceding one. The purplish white fruit is quite sweet, and is produced in great abundance. It is a more rapid grower than the Alba.

2 to 3 ft. Seed..... \$ 25 each \$ 1 00 per 10 \$ 6 00 per 100

" **rubra var. Downing's Everbearing.** (20 to 25 ft.) With the same meritorious features as the type, it has large, black fruit which ripens one after the other for a long time, commencing in early June and ending in September. The leaves are larger than those of most other sorts. (See cut.) Single plant by mail for 50 cents.

5 to 6 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each.
10 ft. Very heavy specimens. 3 50 each.

" **var. Tatarica.** Russian Mulberry. (20 to 25 ft.) Said to be of a hardier character in the Northwest than any of the others.
4 to 5 ft. Seed.....\$ 35 each. \$ 2 00 per 10 \$ 15 00 per 100
10 to 12 ft. Trans 1 25 "



DOWNING'S EVERBEARING MULBERRY.

Mulberries are not planted as much as they should be. A great deal has been done in the last few years to improve the fruit both in size and flavor. The Downing is undoubtedly still the best of all kinds. It is of large size, deep black, and as the fruit does not ripen all at one time the period of fruiting extends from early June to the beginning of September. (See illustration.)

NEGUNDO. Ash-leaf Maple. Box Elder.

Negundo aceroides. (25 to 30 ft.) A native tree, very popular with many, especially in the West, because of its extremely rapid growth. A good, hardy tree, useful for street or avenue planting.

5 to 6 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$ 3 00 per 10 \$ 20 00 per 100
6 to 7 ft. " 75 " 5 00 " 10 30 00 " 100
8 to 9 ft. " 1 25 " 10 00 " 10

The Box Elder is a particularly pleasing tree.

NYSSA. Sour Gum. Tupelo

Nyssa multiflora. (40 to 50 ft.) One of the most ornamental of trees. During the summer the foliage is shining green. In the autumn it changes to flaming scarlet. The lower branches have a downward growth, much as is seen in the Pin Oak. Requires severe pruning when moved.

2 to 3 ft. Trans\$ 35 each.

OSTRYA. Ironwood.

Ostrya Virginica. (15 to 18 ft.) This makes such a small tree with us that but for its single stem we should place it among shrubs. Its growth resembles the hornbeam, somewhat. Its hazel-like catkins towards the close of April are pretty.

2 ft. Trans..... \$ 50 each
4 to 5 ft. " 1 00 "
8 to 10 ft. " 1 50 "

PALIURUS. Christ Thorn.

Paliurus aculeatus. (15 to 20 ft.) A thorny, shrubby bush or small tree, with small, bright green leaves.

12 to 18 in. Seed\$ 50 each.

PAULOWNIA. Empress Tree.

Paulownia imperialis. (30 to 35 ft.) A magnificent, well founded tree, of large proportions and tropical appearance. The leaves of young trees are often 18 inches in diameter. The flowers are in immense panicles, blue, trumpet shaped, sweet scented, and expand in the closing days of May. It can be kept small by cutting it to the ground every spring. The leaves on the new growth are then of even larger size.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each
4 ft. " 75 "

PAVIA. Buckeye.

(See *Æsculus*.)

Pavia flava. Yellow Buckeye. (30 to 35 ft.) Grows to a large tree. It has pale green, downy leaves, and yellowish white flowers.

5 to 5 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each
6 to 9 ft. " 1 00 "
10 ft. " 1 50 "

" **rubra.** Red Buckeye. (25 to 30 ft.) Much the counterpart of the other, but the foliage is darker and the flowers red.

6 in. Seed.....\$ 35 each.

PHELLODENDRON. Chinese Cork Tree.

Phellodendron Amurense. (40 to 50 ft.) This Chinese tree grows to a large size and makes a fine, spreading specimen. The flowers are greenish white, in clusters, in May, followed by berries which are dark brown or almost black in the autumn. The foliage is pinnate. A very pretty, ornamental tree.

5 to 6 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each
7 to 8 ft. " 1 25 "
10 to 12 ft. Heavy 2 to 3 in. diam. \$1 50 to \$2 00 each

" **Regeliana.** (40 to 50 ft.) The foliage of this one is more divided and of a lighter hue than the other.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each
3 to 5 ft. " 1 00 "

PHOTINIA.

Photinia villosa. (10 to 12 ft.) But little more than a large shrub, bearing clusters of white flowers towards the close of May, and reddish berries in the fall. These bright red berries are a great attraction in mid-winter when the lawn is so bare of pretty things.

4 to 5 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each
5 to 7 ft. " 75 "
10 ft. " 1 00 "

PLANERA.

Planera cuspidata. (20 to 30 ft.) A medium sized tree, with small, elm-like foliage. A scarce and valuable tree, useful for grouping on the lawn.

4 to 6 ft. Trans.....\$1 25 each
8 to 10 ft. " 2 00 "

" **Kiaki (Zelkova acuminata.)**

4 to 5 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each
6 to 8 ft. " 1 50 "
8 to 9 ft. " 2 00 "

" **Richardii.**

2 to 3 ft. Trans..... \$ 50 each.

PLATANUS. Plane. Sycamore.

Platanus orientalis. Oriental Plane. (40 to 50 ft.) A favorite avenue tree in Europe, and being much planted here for the same purpose. So far it has escaped the attacks of insects in cities. It forms a large, spreading tree, and cannot be too highly recommended when a large, rapid growing tree is wanted. Thrives in either high or low ground. (See cut.)

5 to 6 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$4 00 per 10 \$35 00 per 100
8 to 10 ft. " 1 in. diam. 1 00 " 8 00 " 10 70 00 " 100
10 to 12 ft. " 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. diam. \$1 50 each \$12 50 per 10 \$100 00 per 100

12 to 14 ft. " 2 to 2 1/2 in. diam. \$2 00 each \$17 50 per 10
9 to 12 ft. Low-branched specimens, \$1 75, \$2 50 and \$3 00 each

" **occidentalis.** American Plane. (40 to 50 ft.) This, our native plane, can hardly be distinguished from the Oriental when young; it makes one of our largest forest trees.

5 to 6 ft. Seed.....\$ 50 each
8 to 9 ft. " 1 00 "
12 ft. Trans. heavy.. 2 00 "

POPULUS. Poplar.

All poplars are fast growing, hence are favorite trees with planters when something of this sort is required.

Populus alba. Silver Poplar. (50 to 60 ft.) Foliage dark green above, silvery beneath. Quite ornamental when young.

4 to 5 ft. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each. \$ 1 00 per 10
8 to 10 ft. " 50 " 2 50 " 10

" **var. Bolleana.** (35 to 40 ft.) A variety differing from the parent form in its pyramidal growth. A valuable tree for grouping on the lawn, and should be largely planted.

7 to 8 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each. \$ 5 00 per 10
8 to 9 ft. " 1 00 " 7 50 " 10
10 to 12 ft. Heavy..... 2 00 to \$2 50 each.

" **balsamifera.** Balsam Poplar. (40 to 50 ft.) Of strong, rapid growth and large leaves, it is in much demand. A good sort for street planting. It keeps its leaves long after those of other sorts have become brown or dropped off.

12 to 18 in. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each. \$ 1 00 per 10
7 to 9 ft. " 1 00 "

" **candicans.** (40 to 50 ft.) A tree of large growth, with medium sized leaves and whitish bark.

12 to 15 ft. Trans. 2 to 2 1/2 in. diam. \$ 2 00 each.

" **fastigiata.** Lombardy Poplar. (50 to 60 ft.) The tall, pyramidal growth of this has made it well-known everywhere and very useful in many situations. The leaves are small and nearly round. A group of these on a lawn produces a most striking effect. Can be used as a street tree when one of narrow growth is required. At Newport it is planted thickly in the form of a tall hedge, and in this way acts as a useful screen to hide houses from stables or any other objectionable object.

5 to 6 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each. \$ 3 00 per 10
10 ft. " 75 " 6 00 " 10

" **monilifera.** Carolina Poplar. (40 to 50 ft.) Of good, strong, quick growth and handsome shape, when pruned while young. It has become a popular tree where shade is wanted quickly. Leaves moderately large; dark green. Largely planted in cities.

6 to 7 ft. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each. \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
9 to 10 ft. Trans. 1 1/2-1 3/4 in di. 50 " 3 50 " 10 25 00 " 100
10 to 12 ft. " 1 3/4-1 1/2 in di. 60 " 5 00 " 10 35 00 " 100
12 to 14 ft. " 1 3/4-2 in di. 1 50 " 10 00 " 10 75 00 " 100
15 to 18 ft. " 2 1/2 in di 2 00 "

" **var. Van Ceerti.** Golden Poplar. (30 to 35 ft.) The foliage has a decided golden tint, which lasts throughout the season. Useful for ornamental planting.

5 to 6 ft. Cuttings.....\$ 50 each.

We have also in our collection other kinds, such as *angulata*, *angustifolia*, *Ontariensis*, and *tremuloides*.

PTELEA. Hop Tree.

Ptelea trifoliata. (12 to 15 ft.) This does not advance much beyond the shrub size. It bears clusters of white flowers in June, followed by hop-like seeds in the fall.

4 to 5 ft. Seed.....\$ 35 each. \$ 3 00 per 10
5 to 6 ft. Trans..... 75 "
6 to 8 ft. Tree form..... 1 00 "



PLATANUS ORIENTALIS.

(Oriental Plane.)

The usefulness of the Oriental Plane for planting in the vicinity of large cities, has created quite a demand for it of late. That it would grow where many other trees would not, was demonstrated in Paris and other French cities, and later it was employed to line the Thames' embankment, London, and it has done well in all these situations. In time it makes a very large tree, which has to be remembered when planting it. For wide avenues it is just the tree, as also for positions on lawns where ample room can be afforded it. For many years after planting it maintains beautiful proportions.

Our Plane trees are particularly fine this year.

Ptelea var. aurea. (12 to 15 ft.) The same as the above, but with golden foliage.
 2 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each.
 3 ft. "..... 75 "

PTEROSTYRAX.

Pterostyrax hispidum. (*Halesia hispida.*) (30 to 35 ft.) A most beautiful tree, bearing pendulous racemes of white flowers in great profusion. The arrangement of the flowers suggests an inverted candelabrum. These racemes are nearly a foot in length, and appear about mid-June.
 3 to 4 ft. Seed..\$ 1 00 each.

PYRUS. Mountain Ash.

Pyrus aucuparia. European Mt. Ash. (15 to 20 ft.) The clusters of scarlet berries which this bears is considered a greater attraction than the white flowers. Borers are apt to attack the trunk, at about the surface of the ground, and these must be watched, as is done in the case of the quince and some other trees.
 7 to 9 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each.
 " **var. pendula.** (5 to 8 ft.) This forms a spreading and weeping head. Grafted on stems five to seven feet high.
 7 ft. Trans.....\$ 1 25 each.

PYRUS. Flowering Apples.

Pyrus coronaria. Sweet-scented Crab. (20 to 25 ft.) A small growing, native tree, bearing a profusion of sweet scented light pink blossoms about the middle of May. A beautiful lawn tree.
 2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each. \$ 2 50 per 10
 3 to 4 ft. "..... 50 "
 4 to 5 ft. "..... 75 "

" **var. Bechtel's. Double Flowering.** (20 to 25 ft.) One of the most beautiful of all; its double pinkish white flowers open about the middle of May.
 18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$ 2 50 per 10
 3 to 4 ft. "..... 75 " 5 00 " 10
 4 to 5 ft. "..... 1 00 " 7 50 " 10
 " **Malus flexilis.** (10 to 15 ft.) A small, shrub-like tree. It is valued because of its clusters of scarlet fruit in late summer. It is used largely for massing.
 4 to 5 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each
 5 to 7 ft. "..... 1 00 "

" **var. floribunda.** (10 to 15 ft.) This is of dwarf habit, and very pretty when its clusters of red berries are displayed in the fall. It can be grouped with the above sort.
 1 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each
 3 to 4 ft. "..... 60 "
 " **var. Parkmanni.** (*Baccata Japonica.*) (18 to 20 ft.) A most lovely sort, producing at the close of April rosy pink flowers, white when fully expanded, in bunches of about four each, on long stems. The leaves are of a shining green. It is a small sized tree.
 1 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each
 2 to 3 ft. "..... 75 "

" **var. Toringo.** (10 to 15 ft.) This small tree has clusters of yellow fruit, making it quite ornamental. Useful for making a pretty effect in fall when the berries are colored.
 1 ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$ 2 00 per 10
 2 to 3 ft. "..... 35 " 3 00 " 10
 5 to 6 ft. "..... 75 " 5 00 " 10
 6 to 7 ft. "..... 1 00 "
 " **var. spectabilis.** (20 to 25 ft.) Chinese Double Flowering Apple. This bears clusters of white flowers, pink in the bud, which are quite fragrant. One of the most desirable sorts.
 1 ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$ 2 00 per 10
 2 to 3 ft. "..... 35 " 3 00 " 10
 4 to 5 ft. "..... 50 " 4 00 " 10
 5 to 7 ft. "..... 1 00 " 7 50 " 10

Pyrus salicifolia argentea. (20 to 25 ft.) The silvery leaf of this sort is remarkably pretty, as are the clusters of pearl-like white flowers, which are set off by rose colored stamens.
 2 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each
 5 ft. "..... 75 " \$ 5 00 per 10
 Besides the above listed sorts we have *baccata*, *praecox*, *pumila*, *Sieboldiana*, &c.



Quercus Cerris. (Turkey Oak.)
 (For prices, see page 26.)

THE OAK.

For street and avenue planting, the Pin Oak is the popular tree of the future, though already it is being used extensively for that purpose. It thrives remarkably well in cities where most other trees would be struggling for bare existence. For specimen planting on lawns, we need say nothing in its favor, as its beauty is already too well known

The accompanying illustration represents an avenue of Pin Oaks planted near Horticultural Hall, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. It speaks largely for itself; yet one must enjoy a walk beneath these sweeping branches to fully appreciate the effect.

A notion prevails that oaks are slow growing; but this idea only holds good in respect to recently transplanted stock. They must have a year or two to recover themselves when, if the soil is good, they will compare favorably with almost any shade tree in rapidity of growth.

The front cover illustration is of a single specimen, young but well-developed. The pendulous lower branches, so characteristic of the Pin Oak, make a cool, enticing summer retreat on the lawn where it is located.

We also present an illustration of the Turkey Oak, a species deserving greater attention than it has yet re-

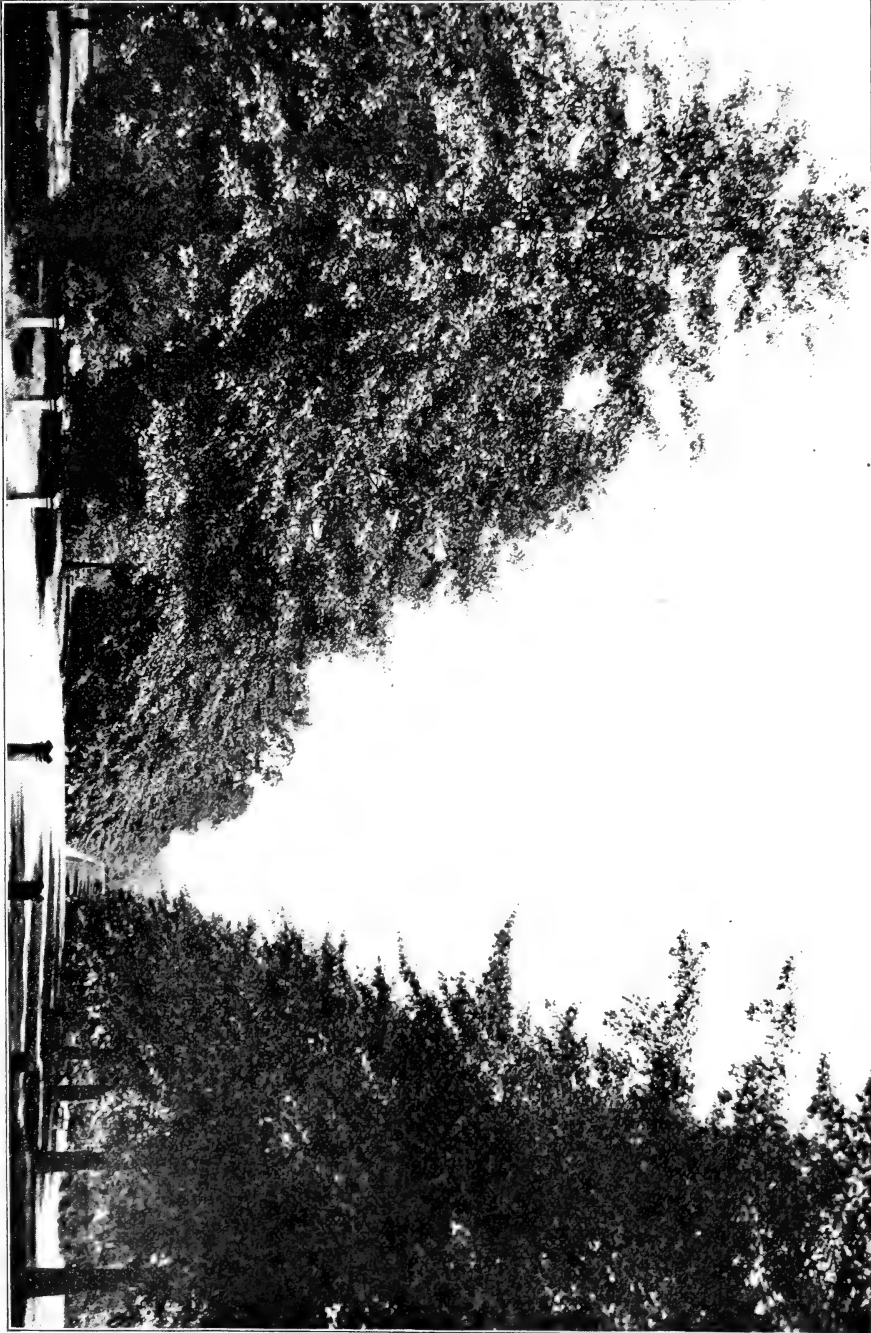
The rare beauty of the Chinese Double Flowering Apple enraptures everyone who sees it.

ceived. Very similar in habit and appearance to the English Oak, *Q. robur*, it is useful where a comparatively slow-growing, round-headed tree is wanted. It has the desirable feature of retaining its fine green foliage quite unto hard frosts, which, unlike the *robur*, never mildews.

All oaks are in more demand than they were, and well they may be, for among no other family of trees can there be found so many sorts with pleasing characteristics

as these possess. Some of them, such as *macrocarpa* and *bicolor*, convey an idea of massiveness when full grown; others there are of medium tree size, and then there are little bushes, such as *Banisteri* and sometimes *nigra*, which bear acorns when but two or three feet in height.

When oaks are frequently transplanted in the nursery, there is but little risk in transplanting them if well pruned.



Quercus palustris. (Pin Oak.)
(For prices, see page 26.)

QUERCUS. Oak.

On account of a reputed slow growth, which reputation is undeserved, oaks were formerly not so extensively planted as they ought to have been; but now the demand exceeds the supply. In point of fact they are not at all slow growing, but keep pace with most other trees. Our own country is particularly rich in Oaks, and of these we are pleased to offer every species obtainable that will grow in Philadelphia. Many are of uncommon beauty, and for avenues, parks, public grounds and similar places, where they can be given room to develop, they will prove of great value. When transplanted they require severe pruning, which will cause them to quickly recover and soon make rapid growth again.

Quercus Ajadaghensis. A species from Northern Europe.
2 ft. Trans.....\$1 00 each.

" **alba.** White Oak (50 to 60 ft.) One of the largest and fastest growing Oaks, forming a wide spreading head when fully developed. The foliage takes on a light purplish hue in late autumn. Suitable for avenue planting.

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$1 00 each
5 to 6 ft. " 1 50 "
7 to 8 ft. " 2 00 "

" **aquatica.** (30 to 40 ft.) This is a round-headed, desirable small tree, from Virginia and other Southern States, hardy in Pennsylvania. It is noted for the diversity of its foliage.

4 to 6 ft. Seed.....\$1 00 each.

" **Banisteri.** Scrub Oak. (8 to 10 ft.) This makes but a good sized shrub, bearing acorns when but three to four feet high. Besides as a curiosity it is excellent for planting to form thick covers and masses. It will thrive in the poorest and driest soils.

2½ to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10
3 to 4 ft. Seed 35 "

" **bicolor.** Swamp White Oak. (40 to 50 ft.) A massive tree when fully grown. It bears quite large, dark green leaves, and acorns of large size. This sort requires less pruning when transplanted than some of the others. We consider it one of the best sorts for ornamental planting. It thrives quite well in either wet or dry situations.

5 to 7 ft. Trans\$1 00 each
7 to 8 ft. " 1 25 "
8 to 9 ft. " 1½ to 1½ in diam. \$1 50 each
10 to 11 ft. " 1½ to 1¾ in " 2 00 "
5 to 7 ft. Low-branched specimens, 1 50 to \$2 00 each
7 to 9 ft. " " 2 50, \$3 00 and \$4 00 each

" **castanea.** Chestnut Oak. (40 to 50 ft.) The beautiful chestnut-like leaves of this oak makes appropriate its common name. Both this and *Prinus* are often mistaken by many persons for Sweet Chestnut trees. The leaves of this species are hardly as large as those of *Prinus*.

8 to 10 ft. Trans.....\$1 75 each.

" **Catesbæi.** Southern Scrub Oak. (8 to 10 ft.) The foliage of this sort is arranged in almost vertical style on the branches. Barely hardy in Philadelphia.

5 in. Seed.....\$ 25 each.

" **Cerris.** Turkey Oak. (30 to 35 ft.) This makes a medium sized tree, of thick, dense growth, and, as with other European sorts, it keeps its foliage green, without change, until destroyed by frost. The acorns are in rather a mossy cup. A remarkably pretty ornamental sort. (See illustration, page 24.)

4 to 5 ft. Trans.....\$1 00 each \$8 00 per 10
7 to 9 ft. " 1 50 " 12 50 " 10
9 to 10 ft. " 2 00 "

" **coccinea.** Scarlet Oak. (50 to 60 ft.) This is perhaps the most esteemed of all Oaks. Not only does it make a large, well shaped tree, but in the fall the foliage changes to a brilliant scarlet. It makes a fine street or avenue tree; but should be severely pruned when transplanted. It has very large, shining leaves of a rich green color.

5 to 6 ft. Trans\$1 00 each \$9 00 per 10 \$80 00 per 100
7 to 9 ft. " 1 75 " 15 00 " 10
10 to 11 ft. Specimens..... 2 00 to \$2 50 each

Quercus dentata. Japanese Oak. (50 to 60 ft.) A massive sort, the leaves and limbs are large and thick. It makes a well proportioned, very large tree.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 75 each.

" **imbricaria.** Laurel Oak. (35 to 40 ft.) A beautiful, spreading tree, with long, entire leaves, resembling those of the English Laurel, and being unlike other Oaks. It is very well named. In the autumn the foliage changes to a rich yellow and carmine color. Either as a single specimen or in groups on a lawn it produces a marked effect. Prune closely when transplanting it.

4 to 5 ft. Trans.....\$1 00 each
8 to 10 ft. " 2 00 "

" **laurifolia.** Southern Laurel Oak. (35 to 40 ft.) Partaking somewhat of the character of the Willow Oak, but the leaves are not nearly as narrow.

6 to 8 in. Seed.....\$ 25 each.

" **lyrata.** (40 to 50 ft.) Because of the fact that the leaves of this kind keep green to the very last thing in fall it resembles the English species, *Robur*, a great deal.

2 to 2½ ft. Seed.....\$ 50 each. \$3 50 per 10 \$20 00 per 100

" **macrocarpa.** Mossy Cup. Burr Oak. (35 to 40 ft.) One of the most beautiful of Oaks, of massive, open growth, and with large, heavy leaves. The acorns are of the largest size. An interesting feature is the mossy cup which holds the acorn, not to mention its extremely corky bark. It is easily transplanted if pruned severely.

5 to 6 ft. Trans.....\$1 00 each.
6 to 8 ft. " 1 50 "
8 to 10 ft. " 2 00 "

" **nigra.** Black Jack Oak. (12 to 30 ft.) But a small tree, usually, often but a shrub. It bears very large leaves, of a shining upper surface. It has a very ornamental appearance.

3 to 4 ft. Low-branched..\$1 00 each.

" **obtusiloba.** Post Oak. (30 to 35 ft.) This oak makes a round-headed spreading tree, which is much admired. The acorns are very small.

5 to 6 ft.\$1 00 each.
6 to 7 ft. 1 50 "
7 to 9 ft. 1 75 "

" **olivæformis.** (35 to 40 ft.) Approaching *macrocarpa* in character, but distinct. The acorns are large, and longer than wide.

4 to 5 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each.
6 to 7 ft. " 1 25 "
7 to 9 ft. " 1 50 "

" **palustris.** Pin Oak. (40 to 50 ft.) An oak distinguished from all others by its peculiar beauty. The leaves are deep green and finely divided. As the tree grows the branches droop until the lower ones touch the ground. It is also easily transplanted. It is now much appreciated for its great beauty when well developed. The foliage takes on a partly scarlet and yellow color in the fall. As an avenue tree it is unequalled, and it will also thrive as a street tree in cities. A row in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, is greatly admired. (See cut page 25.)

5 to 6 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each. \$6 00 per 10 \$50 00 per 100
6 to 8 ft. " 1 25 " 10 00 " 10 85 00 " 100
8 to 10 ft. " 1 50 " 12 50 " 10 100 00 " 100
10 to 11 ft. 1½ to 1¾ in. di. 1 75 " 15 00 " 10
7 to 8 ft. Low-br. speci... 1 75 " 16 00 " 10 150 00 " 100
9 to 10 ft. " 2 00 " 18 00 " 10 165 00 " 100
10 to 11 ft. " " 3 00, \$4 00 and \$5 00 each.

" **palustri-imbricaria.** (40 to 50 ft.) The late Dr. Engelman believed this to be a hybrid oak, between *palustris* and *imbricaria*. Seedlings which we have raised from it differ but slightly from *palustris*.

2 to 3 ft. Seed.....\$ 50 each. \$3 50 per 10

" **Pannonica.** This is a species from Southern Europe, the foliage of which is large and handsome.

12 to 18 in. Trans\$ 75 each
18 to 24 in. " 1 25 "

The massiveness of *Quercus bicolor* makes it in favorable comparison with *alba*.

Quercus Phellos. Willow Oak. (50 to 60 ft.) So named on account of its willow-like foliage. It makes a large tree of rapid growth. The acorns are very small. Should be closely pruned when moved.

2 to 3 ft. Trans\$ 75 each.
4 to 5 ft. " 1 50 "

" **prinoides.** Dwarf Chestnut Oak. (3 to 10 ft.) One of the

shrub sorts, bearing acorns when but six to eight feet high. Useful for massing.

10 to 15 in. Seed\$ 25 each. \$ 1 50 per 10
3 to 4 ft. Trans 1 00 "

Quercus Prinus. Rock Chestnut Oak. (40 to 50 ft.) A most beautiful, large growing species. The leaves are more like a Chestnut than an Oak. It has clean, smooth bark when young,



Tilia Europæa argentea. (Silver-leaved Linden.)

TILIA EUROPÆA ARGENTEA.

(Silver-leaved Linden.)

Many nice things may be said about this linden, and perhaps not one word against it. In growth it is rapid and clean, forming a singularly bushy specimen, as our illustration indicates. The leaves are dark green on the upper surface, and a clear silvery color beneath, which renders a beautiful effect as the wind flutters them, as seen in the picture. Not the least of its charm are the flowers borne in great profusion. They are somewhat insignificant, being partly hidden by the leaves; but nothing can hide the great fragrance which they emit and laden the surrounding air. For this it should have its place among flowering trees.

Low-branched specimens for the lawn are most in demand.

(For prices, see page 30.)

Our supply of the Silver-leaved Linden is small, but of particularly fine specimens.

but when the tree is aged it is remarkably furrowed. The foliage is prettily mottled in the fall with bronze, yellow, scarlet and green colors. Requires close pruning when transplanted.

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each.
5 to 6 ft. " 1 25 "
9 to 10 ft. " 1 75 "

Quercus rubra. Red Oak. (50 to 60 ft.) A very well known, rapid growing, native species. The leaves are large and bright green, and take on a purplish scarlet hue in the fall. It becomes of large size, with a round and spreading head. One of the best sorts, not only as a street and avenue tree, but also for ornamental purposes. We especially recommend it. Must be pruned when transplanted.

4 to 5 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each. \$ 6 50 per 10 \$50 00 per 100
6 to 8 ft. " 1 25 " 10 00 " 10 90 00 " 100
8 to 9 ft. " 1 50 " 12 50 " 10 110 00 " 100
9 to 10 ft. " 1 75 " 16 00 " 10 140 00 " 100
10 to 11 ft. " 2 00 " 18 00 " 10

" **Texana.** (40 to 50 ft.) In character this oak seems to partake of both *coccinea* and *rubra*, but is distinct from either. It was named by Prof. Buckley in 1860.

6 to 7 ft. Trans\$ 1 50 each.
8 to 10 ft. " 2 00 "

" **tinctoria.** Black Oak. (50 to 60 ft.) The foliage of this species is variable, but usually large and but little divided; but it does not take on any showy color in the fall. Of rapid growth, and suited for street or avenue planting, or for ornamental work. Must be closely pruned when moved.

4 to 5 ft. Trans.....\$ 1 00 each.
6 to 8 ft. " 1 50 "
8 to 9 ft. " 1 75 "

ENGLISH OAK AND KINDRED SORTS.

Quercus Robur. English Oak. (40 to 50 ft.) This differs much in foliage from our native kinds. The leaves are long and much divided, and they keep their green color without change till frost destroys them in late autumn. The tree makes a round-headed specimen. The acorns are of large size. It is one of the few trees that will thrive immediately along the sea coast, and is particularly desirable on that account. It makes a beautiful avenue tree. It can also be utilized as a hedge plant. Should be pruned when transplanted.

4 to 5 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each. \$ 6 50 per 10
6 to 8 ft. " 1 50 "
10 to 12 ft. " 1 75 "

" **var. aurea marginata.** A variety with golden margined foliage.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$1 50 each.

" **var. castaneæfolia (macranthera.)** The large leaves of this species make it desirable.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$1 00 each.

" **var. concordia.** Golden-leaved. (30 to 35 ft.) An old, but rare variety, of medium growth, and with bright yellow foliage in the spring and early summer. A useful, ornamental tree. Should be closely pruned when moved.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 75 each
18 to 24 in. " 1 00 "

" **var. fastigiata viridis.** (35 to 40 ft.) This distinct variety grows upright in pyramidal shape. It is much used by planters. Its dark green leaves remaining without changing color until late fall makes it of much value. A variety of the English Oak. Does well also at the seashore.

2 to 3 ft. Trans\$ 75 each
5 to 6 ft. " 1 75 "
6 to 8 ft. Specimens..... 2 50 to \$3 50 each

" **var. Louetta.** A handsome leaved variety, the foliage less divided and brighter green than the type.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 75 each
3 ft. " 1 50 "

" **var. pectinata.** With finely divided foliage.

2 to 2½ ft. Trans..... \$1 00 each
4 to 5 ft. " 1 75 "

" **var. variegata.** The foliage is nicely variegated.

1 ft. Trans.....\$1 00 each.

ROBINIA. Locust. Acacia.

Robinia hispida. Rose Acacia. (4 to 6 ft.) This is valued for its elegant clusters of rose-colored flowers, which expand towards the close of May, and continue for several weeks. The branches resemble a moss rose. It is a beautiful shrub for planting in large masses, and produces a most desirable effect. Cut to the ground when transplanting.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$30 00 per 10 \$20 00 per 100

" **Pseud-acacia.** Yellow Locust. (30 to 40 ft.) A fair sized tree with feathery foliage, bearing racemes of yellowish, fragrant flowers in the last week of May. Requires to be severely pruned when transplanted.

18 to 24 in. Seed\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$12 00 per 100
3 to 4 ft. " 35 " 2 00 " 10

" **viscosa.** Viscid Locust. This native species is rather rare. It bears short racemes of delicate cream colored flowers with rose colored calyx in early June.

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each
6 to 9 ft. " 1 50 "

SALISBURIA. Maiden Hair. Ginkgo.

Salisburia adiantifolia. (30 to 40 ft.) A Japanese tree of large size and columnar growth. When full grown it is more spreading. The leaves resemble those of the Maiden Hair Fern. A valuable, ornamental tree, and useful for street and avenue planting. If pruned several times when young it will make a round, compact headed tree. It seems to thrive well on sidewalks in the city.

5 to 6 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each \$6 00 per 10 \$40 00 per 100
6 to 8 ft. " 1 00 " 8 00 " 10 70 00 " 100
8 ft. " bushy..... 1 50 " 13 00 " 10

SALIX. Willow.

Willows comprise a useful and large class of trees. Planters find them very useful. Some of them have highly colored wood in winter, such, for instance, as the Vitellina, yellow, and Britzensis, flame colored. The list of willows is such a large one and many are so difficult to distinguish from others, that the names can hardly be guaranteed.

Salix alba. White Willow. (30 to 35 ft.) A European sort with light colored leaves. It makes a good sized tree.

2 to 2½ ft. Cuttings..... \$ 25 each \$1 00 per 10 \$9 00 per 100
5 to 6 ft. " 35 "

" **annularis.** Curled or Ring Willow. (25 to 30 ft.) The leaves curl curiously, in ring shape. A unique sort, useful in ornamental grouping

3 to 4 ft. Cuttings..... \$ 35 each.

" **aurea pendula.** Golden Weeping Willow. (30 to 35 ft.) The bark of this sort is of a bright golden color. The branches are somewhat drooping. It makes a medium sized ornamental tree.

2 to 3 ft. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each \$1 00 per 10
4 to 5 ft. Trans. bushy... 75 " 5 00 " 10 \$35 00 per 100
5 to 6 ft. " 1 00 " 7 50 " 10

" **Babylonica.** Weeping Willow. (35 to 40 ft.) Too well-known to need description. It need not be confined to damp places; and this holds good with all willows. Prune closely when transplanted.

4 to 5 ft. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each \$1 00 per 10
4 to 5 ft. Trans. bushy.. 50 " 3 50 " 10 \$25 00 per 100

" **caprea pendula.** Kilmarnock Weeping Willow. (5 to 6 ft.) Grafted on stems five to six feet high it forms an umbrella shaped head, which makes it of much use to planters. It is a well known weeping sort.

5 ft. Trans\$1 00 each
5 ft. Heavy specimens... 2 50 "

" **Japonica.** (20 to 25 ft.) This has broad, shining green leaves, making it quite ornamental.

5 ft. Trans.....\$1 00 each.

For rapid and large growth, the Red Oak is very desirable.

Salix pentandra. Laurel leaved. (20 to 25 ft.) One of the best for foliage, which is of a bright shining green, remaining on the plant late in the fall. A fine sort for massing, and valuable for planting at the seashore.

3 to 3½ ft. Tr.	Tree form	\$ 35 each	\$2 50 per 10	\$18 00 per 100
3 to 4 ft. "	Bush-form	50 "	3 00 " 10	25 00 " 100
6 to 8 ft. "	Bushy	1 00 "		
10 ft. "	"	1 50 "		

Salix var. Britzensis. (15 to 20 ft.) A most beautiful Willow for winter use. The shoots are then of a bright flame color. A clump of this, or of any of the colored twigged sorts, makes a striking object in winter. Prune as recommended for the vitellina.

2½ to 3 ft. Trans.	bushy..	\$ 35 each	\$2 50 per 10
3½ to 4 ft. "	"	75 "	6 00 " 10

SASSAFRAS.

Sassafras officinale (Laurus Sassafras.) (30 to 40 ft.) This grows to a large tree when grown in tree-form, but it is often seen in large bush shape. It has peculiar, oddly divided, deep green foliage, which turns to a deep yellow in the fall. The flowers are small, yellow, and appear in little bunches in early May. Needs close pruning. Well known for its aromatic bark and roots.

6 in.	Seed..	\$ 25 each	\$1 25 per 10
			8 00 per 100

SOPHORA.

Sophora Japonica. (25 to 30 ft.) A fine spreading tree, of medium size, bearing panicles of yellowish white flowers early in August. The young wood is of a peculiar dark green color, quite conspicuous in winter. This desirable tree is quite uncommon in collections.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.	.....	\$ 35 each
3 to 4 ft. "	.....	75 "

violacea. (25 to 30 ft.) Of the same character as the preceding one, but with violet colored flowers.

4 to 5 ft. Trans.	.....	\$1 00 each
5 to 7 ft. "	.....	1 50 "

STAPHYLEA.

(See Shrubs.)

STUARTIA.

(See Shrubs.)

TAXODIUM.

Deciduous or Bald Cypress.

Taxodium distichum. (40 to 50 ft.)

The delicate, feathery foliage of this tree, its rapid pyramidal growth, and beauty when in full foliage, find for it a place in every collection. Though preferring a damp situation, it does not demand it, as many fine specimens are thriving in dry soil in high altitudes. Prune closely when transplanted.

3 to 4 ft. Trans.	.....	\$ 50 each
5 to 6 ft. "	.....	1 00 "
10 ft. "	heavy	2 00 to \$2 50 each

TILIA. Linden or Lime.

Tilia Americana. American Linden. (50 to 60 ft.) An exceedingly fine large sized tree, of rapid growth, well suited for broad avenues, parks and public places, where it can develop. It has clusters of small, fragrant, yellow flowers in spring. Will grow in low situations.

6 to 8 ft. Trans	.....	\$1 00 each
9 to 11 ft. "	.....	1 50 "
12 to 15 ft. "	.....	2 00 "
15 to 18 ft. "	.....	3 00 "
Heavy specimens	.....	5 00 to \$8 00 each



Tilia Europæa. (European Linden.)

Salix rosmarinifolia. Rosemary Willow. (5 to 7 ft.) This has quite small light green foliage and slender twigs. A desirable ornamental lawn tree.

18 to 24 in. Cuttings	.....	\$ 35 each
6 ft. Trans. heavy	...	2 00 "

vitellina. Golden Willow. (15 to 20 ft.) This is valued very much for its bright golden barked twigs in the winter season, for the effect of which it is much planted. It is especially showy when planted in large groups. To produce the best results it should be severely trimmed every winter in order to induce a quantity of strong young growths.

2½ to 3 ft. Trans. bushy..	\$ 35 each	\$3 00 per 10
4 to 5 ft. "	75 "	5 00 " 10

The Laurel-leaved Willow should be in every seashore planting as well as elsewhere.

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DECIDUOUS WEEPING OR DROOPING TREES.

Those grafted on stems, five to six feet in height, forming heads that do not grow any taller, but weep to the ground or branch horizontally, are marked *

ACER (Maple) DASycARPUM WIERII.....	7
BETULA (Birch) ALBA LACINIATA.....	12
* " " PENDULA YOUNGII.....	12
*CARAGANA ARBORESCENS PENDULA.....	See Shrubs
*CERASUS (Cherry) ROSEA PENDULA.....	15
* " " SEROTINA PENDULA.....	15
CORNUS (Dogwood) FLORIDA PENDULA.....	16
FAGUS (Beech) SYLVATICA PENDULA.....	17
*FRAXINUS (Ash) EXCELSIOR PENDULA.....	18
* " " AUREA PENDULA.....	18
GLYPTOSTROBUS (Cypress) SINENSIS.....	18
*MORUS (Mulberry) TEAS' WEEPING.....	21
SALIX (Willow) BABYLONICA.....	28
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" " ROSMARINIFOLIA.....	29
*SYRINGA (Lilac) PEKINENSIS PENDULA.....	See Shrubs
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FLOWERING or ORNAMENTAL FRUITED TREES.

ACER (Maple) PLATANOIDES, flowers.....	8
" " SPICATUM ".....	8
ÆSCULUS (Horse Chestnut) in variety, flowers.....	10
AILANTHUS, flowers and fruit.....	11
ALNUS (Alder) in variety, flowers.....	11
AMYGDALUS (Flowering Peach) in variety, flowers.....	11
ANDROMEDA ARBOREA, flowers.....	11
ARALIA (Hercules Club) in variety, flowers and fruit.....	12
ASIMINA (Papaw) TRILOBIA, fruit.....	12
CATALPA, in variety, flowers.....	14
CELTIS (Nettle) OCCIDENTALIS, fruit.....	14
CERASUS (Cherry) in variety, flowers and fruit.....	14
CERCIS (Judas) in variety, flowers.....	16
CLADRASTIS TINCTORIA, flowers.....	16
CORNUS (Dogwood) FLORIDA, flowers and fruit.....	16
CYTISUS LABURNUM, flowers.....	16
DIMORPHANTHUS MANDSHURICUS, flowers and fruit.....	16
FRAXINUS ORNUS, flowers.....	18
GORDONIA, flowers.....	19
KOELREUTERIA PANICULATA, flowers and fruit.....	19
LINDERA, flowers and fruit.....	19
MAGNOLIA, in variety, flowers and fruit.....	19
PAULOWNIA (Empress Tree) IMPERIALIS, flowers.....	22
PAVIA (Buckeye) FLAVA, flowers.....	22
PHOTINIA, fruit.....	22

TREES HAVING COLORED FOLIAGE.

ACER (Maple) PLATANOIDES REITENBACHII.....	8
" " " SCHWEDLERI, purple.....	8
" " " PSEUDO-PLATANUS PURPUREUM, purple.....	8
" " " JAPONICUM AUREUM, yellow.....	8
" " " POLYMORPHUM ATROPURPUREUM, purple.....	9
" " " DISSECTUM ".....	10
" " " PINNATIFOLIUM ".....	10
" " " RETICULATUM, yellow and green.....	10
" " " ROSEUM MARGINATUM.....	10
BETULA (Birch) ALBA PURPUREA, purple.....	12
CATALPA BIGNONIOIDES AUREA, yellow.....	14
FAGUS (Beech) SYLVATICA PURPUREA, purple.....	17
FRAXINUS EXCELSIOR AUREA.....	18
" " " AUCUBÆFOLIA, mottled, yellow and green.....	18
POPULUS (Poplar) VAN GEERTI yellow.....	23
PTELEA TRIFOLIATA AUREA.....	24
PYRUS SALICIFOLIA ARGENTEA, silver.....	24
QUERCUS (Oak) ROBUR CONCORDIA, yellow.....	28
" " " AUREA MARGINATA, gold and green.....	28

TREES VALUED FOR THEIR PRETTY BARK IN WINTER.

ACER (Maple) STRIATUM.....	8
BETULA (Birch) ALBA.....	12
" " PAPHRACEA.....	13
" " RUBRA.....	13
FRAXINUS (Ash) AUREA.....	18
" " JASPIDEA.....	18
SALIX (Willow) VITELLINA.....	29
" " BRITZENSIS.....	29
TILIA (Linden) RUBRA.....	30

TREES HAVING LEAVES WITH BRILLIANT AUTUMN COLORING.

ACER RUBRUM.....	8
" " TATARICUM GINNALE.....	8
" " POLY. ATRO. and AMPELOPSILOBUM.....	9, 10
" " RUFINERVE.....	10
ANDROMEDA ARBOREA.....	11
CORNUS FLORIDA.....	16
LIQUIDAMBAR.....	19
NYSSA MULTIFLORA.....	22
PYRUS CORONARIA.....	24
QUERCUS COCCINEA, PALUSTRIS (varied,) and RUBRA.....	26, 28
SASSAFRAS (Yellow).....	29

TREES RETAINING A DARK GREEN FOLIAGE IN LATE AUTUMN.

ACER PLATANOIDES (changing to Yellow).....	8
CERASUS (in variety).....	14
DIOSPYROS.....	16
FRAXINUS.....	17
QUERCUS CERRIS.....	26

The landscape is prettier by a judicious use of trees that show colors in flower, fruit, leaf and stem.



ULMUS AMERICANA. (American White Elm.)

(For prices, see page 30.)

The American White Elm, *Ulmus Americana*, possesses a character peculiarly its own. Of massive growth, it forms a tree with long sweeping branches of a somewhat drooping tendency. It is not a tree of a formal character. When young it forms a somewhat irregular outline, which it loses as it gets more age, but at all stages of growth it has a peculiar beauty of its own. Our illustration represents an avenue of large elms at New Haven, Conn. While no doubt of great beauty twenty years ago, the trees are too close to permit of the majesty of growth of which **this tree** is capable.

Low-branched specimens for lawn-planting should always be specified.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

“SEED” indicates that the stock is in the original seed-beds.
 “CUTTINGS” indicates light plants, usually in cutting rows, with from one to three straight stems.
 “TRANS.” or “TR.” indicates medium sized transplanted stock.
 “VERY BUSHY” indicates extra heavy well developed, transplanted stock.
 FIGURES IN PARENTHESIS indicate about the height of the shrub at maturity.

PRICES:—Five shrubs of any one variety and of the same size furnished at the rate per 10. Twenty-five at the rate per 100. When 250 or more are required, a special price will be given by letter.

SHRUBS SELECTED by customers in the nurseries will be charged for accordingly. When customers do not specify the size or price of the shrub wanted, it must be taken for granted that the selection of a suitable size is left to our judgment.

THE TIME OF FLOWERING named is for the vicinity of Philadelphia.

ALNUS. Swamp Alder.

Alnus serrulata. (10 to 12 ft.) Bush Alder. A native of low, moist ground. Its catkins are much admired in early spring.
 3 to 4 ft. Seed.....\$ 75 each.

AMORPHA. Indigo Shrub.

Amorpha canescens. (4 to 5 ft.) A small sized native shrub, bearing light purple flowers in June.
 12 in. Seed.....\$ 25 each

“**fruticosa.** (6 to 7 ft.) This species is larger growing than the last, forming a good sized, spreading bush. The indigo colored flowers are in finger-like spikes, three or more spikes in a cluster, with prominent yellow anthers. They expand the first week in June. It is used largely for massing in parks and on large estates.

2½ to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each. \$ 1 75 per 10 \$ 12 00 per 100
 4 ft. “..... 35 “ 2 50 “ 10 15 00 “ 100

AMELANCHIER. Snowy Mespilus.

June Berry.

Amelanchier Botryapium. (10 to 12 ft.) A quite large shrub, sometimes grown as a small tree. Its flowers are pure white, in loose panicles, expanding at the close of April with the young leaves, and completely covering the tree. Reddish black berries succeed, which are very good eating. Useful as a single specimen or for massing. It will flourish in almost any situation.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each.
 4 to 5 ft. “..... 1 00 “

“**var. alnifolia.** (2 to 3 ft.) This does not differ greatly from the above excepting that it is quite dwarf. Little bushes of but two feet flower and fruit freely.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$ 2 50 per 10 \$ 20 00 per 100
 2 to 3 ft. “..... 50 “ 3 50 “ 10

“**var. rotundifolia.** (4 to 5 ft.) Another dwarf bush, in height, between the two above named. A most beautiful shrub.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each. \$ 2 50 per 10
 2 to 2½ ft. “..... 50 “ 3 50 “ 10
 3 to 4 ft. “..... 75 “

AMYGDALUS. Flowering Almond.

The long shoots of this shrub are full of double blossoms, about one inch in diameter, expanding about the first week of May. (See cut opposite.)

Amygdalus nana. White.
 2 to 2½ ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each. \$ 2 50 per 10

“**nana.** Pink.
 2 to 2½ ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each. \$ 2 50 per 10



Amygdalus. (Flowering Almond.)

ANDROMEDA.

The Andromedas are useful for planting in or along the edges of woods, in masses, or with other shrubs of similar character on the lawn.

Andromeda ligustrina. (3 to 4 ft.) A very pretty bush, bearing small bunches of white flowers, towards the close of May.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$ 3 00 per 10 \$ 25 00 per 100

“**Mariana.** (1½ to 2 ft.) A beautiful species, bearing clusters of waxy white flowers along the length of the shoots. The flowers expand the first week in June.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each. \$ 2 50 per 10 \$ 20 00 per 100

The foliage of *Amorpha*, resembling a “Sensitive Plant,” is very ornamental.

AZALEA MOLLIS.

Red and Yellow.

This is a species from China, and is, perhaps, one of the most attractive flowering shrubs introduced from that country. It is of comparative dwarf, bush-like habit, with light green leaves, which are somewhat larger than those of other azaleas.

The flowers are as large as the Indian Azaleas, usually seen in greenhouses, being two and a half to three inches in diameter, and appear in bunches on the ends of the shoots. There are but two colors of it, yellow and red. The flowers expand about the middle of May.

We know of no other flowering shrub of like habit to equal it in attractiveness; and when massed in a large bed they create a particularly beautiful object on the lawn.

They are also very effective when planted around the edges of Rhododendron beds, as the dark green leaves of the Rhododendrons make a strong background for the bright colors of the Azaleas. They are also valuable for mixing in beds with the Azalea Pontica, (Ghent Azaleas) as they bloom a little in advance of the others.

We feel particularly fortunate in having secured an extra fine lot of these plants at a low figure, and can offer them to our customers at extremely low prices for quantities.



Andromeda racemosa. (2 to 3 ft.) This blooms early in June. The flowers are in long racemes, waxy white, sweet, appearing on the under side of the racemes.
18 in. Trans.....\$ 50 each.

AZALEA.

Azalea amœna. An evergreen species. Leaves small, almost round, dark green, turning almost black in winter. It is a dwarf, compact grower. About the second week in May it is completely covered with claret colored flowers. Besides making a conspicuous specimen plant, it is also used largely for planting around the edges of Azalea and Rhododendron beds.

6 to 10 in. From pots....\$ 35 each. \$ 2 50 per 10 \$20 00 per 100
8 to 12 in. " bushy 50 " 3 50 " 10

" calendulacea. (3 to 4 ft.) The lovely flame colored one of the Southern Alleghenies. Blooms about May 25th.

18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each. \$ 3 00 per 10 \$25 00 per 100
2 to 2½ ft. " 75 " 5 00 " 10

" mollis. (Chinese Azalea.) Red or yellow. (2 to 3 ft.) (See illustration above.)

12 to 15 in. Trans.....\$ 50 each. \$ 4 50 per 10 \$40 00 per 100
18 to 24 in. " 75 " 6 50 " 10 50 00 " 100
2½ ft. Bushy..... 1 75 " 15 00 " 10

" Pontica. (3 to 4 ft.) The well known "Ghent Azalea." Existing in many colors, hardy and beautiful when in bloom, it is a favorite with planters. It flowers the latter part of May. It is largely used for planting in beds with Rhododendrons or with Azalea mollis,—in this way making a particularly beautiful showing.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 75 each. \$ 6 50 per 10 \$50 00 per 100
2 to 2½ ft. Heavy..... 1 75 " 15 00 " 10

" nudiflora. (3 to 4 ft.) Wood Honeysuckle. The beautiful wild one of our woods. The light pink flowers appear about the 15th of May. An elegant shrub for planting in masses or with other shrubs.

12 to 15 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each. \$ 2 50 per 10

Azalea viscosa. (4 to 6 ft.) This summer flowering azalea has sweet-scented white flowers, towards the close of June and later. It prefers a damp place.

12 to 15 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each. \$ 2 50 per 10 \$20 00 per 100

BACCHARIS. Groundsel Shrub.

Baccharis halimifolia. (6 to 8 ft.) Groundsel Shrub. The whitish flowers of this, though not unattractive, are not as ornamental as the downy clusters of seed which appear in late summer.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each. \$ 2 50 per 10 \$15 00 per 100

BERBERIS. Barberry.

Berberis concinna. (4 to 5 ft.) A lately introduced species, appearing distinct from any other kind.

2 to 2½ ft. Seed.....\$ 50 each.

" dulcis nana. (3 to 4 ft.) A species of almost evergreen character, usually of compact, low growth.

1 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each. \$ 6 50 per 10

" Sieboldii. (4 to 6 ft.) From Japan.

2 to 2½ ft. Seed.....\$ 35 each.

" Sinensis. (4 to 6 ft.) A Chinese sort, with some resemblance to vulgaris, but quite distinct. The scarlet berries in late summer are very attractive.

8 to 12 in. From pots.....\$ 35 each.

18 to 24 in. Trans..... 50 "

" Thunbergii. Japanese Barberry. (2½ to 3 ft.) (See illustration, next page.)

18 to 24 in. Seed.....\$ 25 each \$1 00 per 10 \$8 00 per 100

10 to 15 in. Trans..... 25 " 1 50 " 10 12 00 " 100

15 to 18 in. " heavy... 35 " 2 50 " 10 18 00 " 100

18 to 24 in. " " 50 " 3 50 " 10 25 00 " 100

" vulgaris. (4 to 5 ft.) Common Barberry. The pretty yellow flowers of this bush are produced about the 20th of May. It is of erect growth; and its prickly nature fits it for hedging. The

The Baccharis is quite uncommon in cultivation, though very deserving.

berries completely cover the plant, and are of a purplish red color. They remain on the plant nearly all winter.

18 to 24 in. Seed.....	\$ 25 each	\$ 1 00 per 10	\$ 6 00 per 100
18 to 24 in. Trans.....	30 "	2 50 " 10	15 00 " 100
2 to 3 ft. ".....	35 "	3 00 " 10	20 00 " 100

Berberis var. purpurea. Purple Barberry. (4 to 5 ft.) The same as the preceding one, but with pretty purple foliage, which makes it very desirable for massing with other shrubs.

18 to 24 in. Seed.....	\$ 25 each	\$ 1 25 per 10
2½ to 3 ft. Trans.....	35 "	

BERBERIS THUNBERGII.

(Japanese Barberry.)

This is a dwarf, spreading, Japanese species, with small, neat foliage and compact, rounded growth. The white flowers appear about the 25th of May, followed by



berries, in great abundance, which towards the close of summer are of a deep scarlet color, and they continue of this color all winter long. The foliage, too, is most brilliant in its autumnal coloring. It is much used for ornamental hedging, and for planting in masses.

BUDDLEIA.

Buddleia curviflora. (3 to 4 ft.) A shrub valued for its late blooming qualities, its spikes of lilac colored flowers appearing about the first week of August.

3 to 4 ft. Seed.....	\$ 35 each	\$ 3 00 per 10
2½ to 3 ft. Trans. heavy..	50 "	3 50 " 10

" intermedia. (3 to 4 ft.) Also an August bloomer; the flowers are pale rose.

3 to 4 ft. Seed.....	\$ 35 each
2½ to 3 ft. Trans. heavy..	50 "

" Lindleyana. (3 to 4 ft.) Not differing greatly from the others excepting in its darker colored flowers.

18 to 24 in. Cuttings.....	\$ 35 each
2 to 3 ft. ".....	50 "

CALLICARPA.

Callicarpa Japonica. (3 to 4 ft.) A shrub bearing small, light purplish flowers in May, followed by beautiful large violet mauve berries in the fall.

1 ft. Cuttings.....	\$ 25 each
4 ft. Trans.....	50 "

" purpurea. (3 to 4 ft.) A Chinese species, resembling the other as described, but superior in all respects. The long shoots, full of violet purple berries, are a grand sight in autumn, especially after the leaves fall. It is used largely by planters for producing a beautiful autumnal effect.

2 to 3 ft. Trans	\$ 35 each
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CALYCANTHUS. Sweet Shrub.

Calycanthus laevigatus. (5 to 6 ft.) This fast growing sort has been largely sold as floridus, but its flowers are hardly of equal fragrance.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....	\$ 25 each	\$ 1 50 per 10
18 to 24 in. ".....	35 "	2 00 " 10 \$15 00 per 100
3 ft. " bushy....	50 "	

" occidentalis. (5 to 6 ft.) A Pacific Coast species flowering somewhat later than others.

2 to 2½ ft. Trans.....	\$ 35 each	\$ 2 00 per 10
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CARAGANA. Siberian Pea.

Caragana arborescens. (8 to 10 ft.) A very hardy tall growing shrub, not unlike a Laburnum in appearance, bearing pea shaped, yellow flowers, in bunches of two to three, in the first week of May. A useful shrub for massing.

18 to 24 in. Trans	\$ 25 each	\$ 1 50 per 10	\$ 12 00 per 100
2½ to 3 ft. " bushy	50 "	3 50 " 10	
6 to 7 ft. " ".....	1 00 "		

10 ft. Large specimen clumps, \$5 00 each.

" var. pendula. (3 to 4 ft.) A weeping form of the preceding. Grafted on stems three to four feet in height.

4 to 5 ft. Trans.....	\$ 1 00 each
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CARYOPTERIS. Verbena Shrub.

Caryopteris Mastacanthus. (2 to 3 ft.) A new shrub, which will be much planted because of its blooming late in the fall, when but few shrubs are in flower. In the axil of each leaf stalk is a bunch of bright blue flowers. It continues in flower from the middle of September to the middle of October. An entire bed of this plant produces a striking effect. One plant postpaid by mail for 40 cents. (See illustration.)

18 to 24 in. Trans.....	\$ 35 each	\$ 3 00 per 10	\$ 20 00 per 100
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Caryopteris. (Verbena Shrub.)

Note the large specimens of Caragana arborescens that we offer.

CASSIA. Senna Bush.

Cassia Marylandica. (4 to 5 ft.) Though the branches are not perennial its annual growth is so shrub-like that it is often listed with shrubs. Its yellow flowers appear in late June. Largely used for massing.

12 in.	Seed.....	\$ 25 each	\$ 1 50 per 10	\$ 12 00 per 100
4 to 5 ft.	"	35 "	3 00 " 10	20 00 " 100

CEANOTHUS. Jersey Tea.

A small shrub, with a profusion of white flowers, which are in crowded panicles, and appear in June. One of the best shrubs for growing in shady places, along the borders of woods or similar situations.

Ceanothus Americanus. (3 to 4 ft.)

12 to 18 in.	Seed.....	\$ 25 each	\$ 1 00 per 10	\$ 8 00 per 100
2 ft.	Trans.....	35 "		

CERASUS.

Cerasus pumila. (4 to 6 ft.) This shrub-like Cerasus is known as the Sand Cherry.

12 to 18 in.	Seed.....	\$ 25 each		
4 to 5 ft.	Trans.....	75 "		

CEPHALANTHUS.

Cephalanthus occidentalis. (4 to 5 ft.) A good sized native shrub, bearing globular heads of white flowers about the middle of July, which are similar in appearance to those of a Buttonball tree. It is largely used for giving a natural effect to plantings.

2 to 2½ ft.	Trans.....	\$ 25 each	\$ 2 00 per 10	\$ 15 00 per 100
3 to 3½ ft.	" heavy....	35 "	3 00 " 10	25 00 " 100
3½ to 4 ft.	"	50 "	4 00 " 10	



CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICA.

(White Fringe.)

The beautiful white fringe-like flowers, and heavy, dark green leaves of the White Fringe make it a desirable plant for many purposes. It is a large growing shrub, making a fine foliage background for others. The flowers are produced in great abundance, and are quite unlike any other available shrub. Late in the summer the large grape-like berries turn dark purple, making an additional attraction.

CERCIS. Judas.

(See page 16.)

CHIMONANTHUS.

Chimonanthus fragrans (præcox). (5 to 6 ft.) A delicately-scented yellow-flowered shrub, sometimes blooming in March. Not quite hardy north of Philadelphia.

1 to 2 ft.	Seed.....	\$ 35 each		
1 ft.	Trans.....	50 "		

CHIONANTHUS. White Fringe.

Chionanthus maritima. (8 to 10 ft.) This differs from the Virginia in having broader and darker green leaves.

18 in.	Trans.....	\$ 50 each		
3 to 4 ft.	"	1 00 "		

Virginia. (8 to 10 ft.) One of the most ornamental of shrubs, producing racemes of fringe-like white flowers toward the end of May. Purplish fruit in the fall, hanging like loose bunches of grapes, add to its interest. The leaves are moderately large, dark green, and are quite ornamental. Will thrive in low marshy grounds as well as in higher situations. (See illustration.)

2 to 2½ ft.	Trans.....	\$ 25 each	\$ 2 00 per 10	\$ 15 00 per 100
2½ to 3 ft.	"	35 "	3 00 " 10	25 00 " 100
3 to 4 ft.	"	50 "	4 00 " 10	30 00 " 100

CLERODENDRON.

Clerodendron foetidum (Bungei.) This bears large heads of rose colored, sweet scented flowers. Though the tops get killed in winter here, it grows freely again from the root, and flowers in August.

2 ft.	Trans.....	\$ 75 each		
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trichotomum. This shrub-like species bears heads of white flowers in the early days of September.

18 to 24 in.	Trans.....	\$ 35 each		
2 to 3 ft.	"	50 "		
5 ft.	"	1 50 "		

CLETHRA. Sweet Pepper Bush.

Clethra alnifolia. (4 to 5 ft.) A large and most useful shrub, bearing a profuse number of upright spikes of yellowish white, sweet scented flowers, which open about the 1st of August. It will flourish in shady places, and is used to a great extent for massing in woods or to give a natural effect to landscape work. It is also very ornamental as a single specimen, or when planted in shrubby beds. (See illustration, page 38.)

12 to 18 in.	Trans.....	\$ 25 each	\$ 1 50 per 10	\$ 12 00 per 100
2 ft.	"	35 "		

COLUTEA. Bladder Senna.

Colutea arborescens. (6 to 7 ft.) A large sized shrub, bearing orange yellow, pea-shaped blossoms, in bunches of about six, in early June. Curious bladder-like seed pods succeed. Often a second crop of flowers appears in the fall.

3 to 4 ft.	Seed.....	\$ 25 each	\$ 2 00 per 10	\$ 15 00 per 100
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COMPTONIA. Sweet Fern.

Comptonia asplenifolia. (2 to 3 ft.) A native shrub, with fern-like dark olive green foliage, and brownish heads of flowers, which expand in late May. It will flourish in very poor dry soil or in the woods.

1 to 2 ft.	Trans.....	\$ 35 each	\$ 2 50 per 10	
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CORCHORUS. (See Kerria.)

CORNUS. Dogwood.

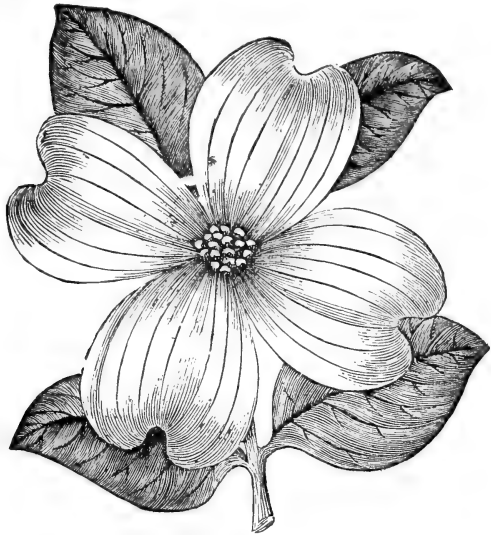
(See Trees, page 16.)

Cornus alba (stolonifera.) Red-twigged Dogwood. (4 to 5 ft.) This bears bunches of white flowers in early June. In winter the young shoots become of deep blood red color, for which it is much valued. It should be cut to the ground every

The Cephalanthus will grow on the margins of woodland, making it all-round valuable.

spring and allowed to make entirely new growth each summer, to secure the best color to the wood.

2 to 3 ft. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10
 18 to 24 in. Trans..... 35 " 2 50 " 10 \$18 00 per 100
 3 to 4 ft. " 50 " " " "



Cornus florida. (White-flowered Dogwood.)
 (See Trees.)

Cornus alternifolia. Blue Dogwood. (5 to 6 ft.) An extremely pretty, large shrub. It forms almost a flat head. The bunches of white flowers it bears about the close of May are followed by berries, which are of a deep blue when ripe.

2 to 2½ ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$2 00 per 10 \$15 00 per 100
 3 to 3½ ft. " 35 " 2 50 " 10
 3 to 4 ft. " heavy.... 50 " 3 50 " 10

glabrata. (5 to 6 ft.) A Pacific Coast species.

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$4 00 per 10
 4 to 5 ft. " 75 " " "

macrophylla (brachypoda.) (7 to 8 ft.) From Japan.

4 to 5 ft. Trans.....\$1 00 each

Mas. Cornelian Cherry. (8 to 10 ft.) One of the earliest of spring blooming shrubs, bearing a profusion of small, yellow flowers along its naked branches in the early days of April. They are followed by bright red berries, about the size of a small cherry, which are very ornamental.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$3 00 per 10
 4 to 5 ft. " 75 " 6 00 " 10

paniculata. White berried. (5 to 6 ft.) An upright growing shrub, noted for its pretty bunches of white berries in fall.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each
 4 to 5 ft. " 75 " "

pubescens. (5 to 6 ft.) From the Pacific coast.

5 ft. Trans.....\$1 00 each

sanguinea. (4 to 5 ft.) English Dogwood. This has reddish shoots, which, though pretty, are not as showy as are those of the alba.

2 to 2½ ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$2 00 per 10
 2½ to 3 ft. " 35 " 3 00 " 10

var. variegata. (4 to 5 ft.) Of the same character as the preceding, but with variegated foliage.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each
 4 to 5 ft. " 1 00 " "

Sibirica. (5 to 6 ft.) This species does not differ greatly from alba.

2 to 2½ ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 75 per 10 \$12 00 per 100

sericea. (4 to 5 ft.) This is a reddish stemmed sort, and a late bloomer, its corymbs of white flowers not appearing until the close of June. Its blue berries in October are very pretty.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$2 00 per 10 \$15 00 per 100

Cornus stricta. White Fruited. (4 to 5 ft.) Of more slender, upright growth than the others. The white flowers of early June are followed by berries, which are white when ripe.

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each
 5 ft. " 1 00 " "

CORYLUS.

Corylus Americana. (8 to 10 ft.) American Hazel Nut. A large growing shrub, useful for planting in groups for screening purposes, as well as for its nuts.

3 to 4 ft. Seed\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10

Avellana. European Hazel Nut.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each
 5 to 6 ft. " 75 " "

var. laciniata. (8 to 10 ft.) A cut-leaved variety of the above. Quite an ornamental bush.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each
 5 to 6 ft. " 1 00 " "

var. purpurea, (8 to 10 ft.) Purple-leaved Hazel. Soon after the leaves expand they are almost black, but later on they fade to a light purple. It is a valuable shrub for planting in groups of large shrubs, to secure a color effect.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10
 18 to 24 in. " 50 " "
 3 to 5 ft. " 75 " "

FILBERTS AND IMPROVED HAZEL NUTS.

Geante d'Halle. (8 to 10 ft.)

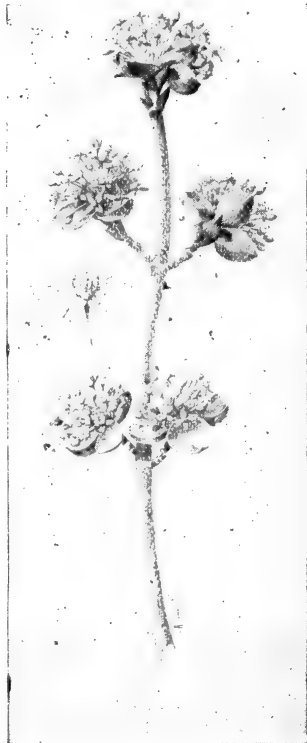
3 to 3½ ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$3 00 per 10

macrocarpa. (8 to 10 ft.)

2½ to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each

Merveille de Bollwiller. (8 to 10 ft.)

3 to 3½ ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$3 00 per 10
 5 to 6 ft. " 75 " "



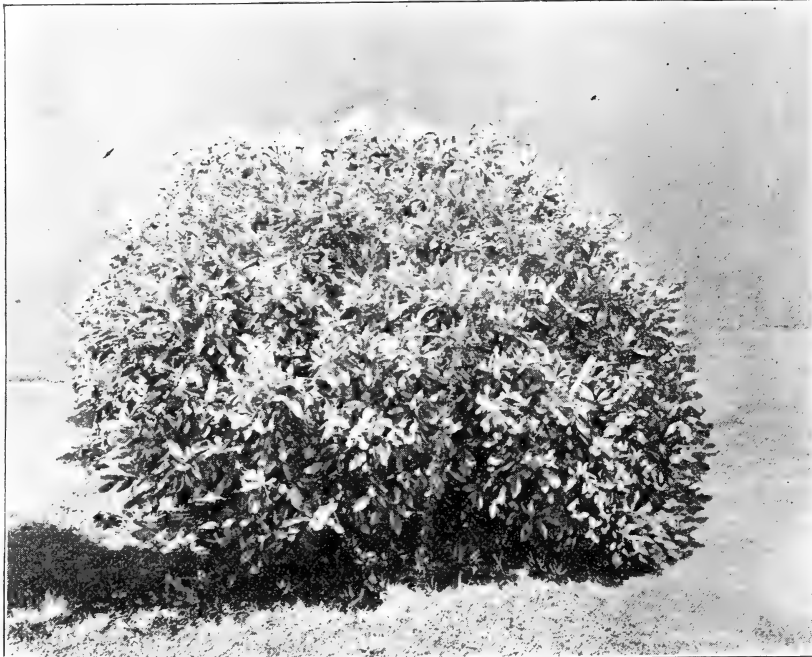
Cornus Mas. (Cornelian Cherry.)

Cornus alternifolia has crisp, bright green foliage, and a whole character entirely its own.

COTONEASTER.

- Cotoneaster bacillaris (obtusa.)** (4 to 5 ft.) Cotoneasters have pretty red berries in autumn, and all have neat, small leaves.
- 4 to 5 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each
- " **Simonsii.** (4 to 5 ft.)
- 3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$3 00 per 10
- 4 to 5 ft. " 50 " 4 00 " 10
- " **Wheeleri.** (5 to 6 ft.) A neat foliaged sort, flowering in late May. It is nearly evergreen, and has pretty red berries in the fall.
- 2½ to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10

- Cratægus Oxyacantha.** English Hawthorn. (10 to 12 ft.)
- 12 to 18 in. Seed.....\$ 25 each \$ 75 per 10 \$ 5 00 per 100
- 12 to 18 in. Trans..... 25 " 1 50 " 10 10 00 " 100
- 3 to 4 ft. " 50 " 4 00 " 10
- " **var. Double White Flowered.** (10 to 12 ft.) The flowers fade to light pink.
- 5 to 6 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each \$6 00 per 10
- " **var. Double Rose Flowered.** (10 to 12 ft.) Pinkish Rose.
- 3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$3 00 per 10
- 4 to 5 ft. " 50 "
- " **var. Paul's Scarlet.** Double Rose Scarlet Flowers. (10 to 12 ft.)
- 4 to 5 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each



Clethra. (Sweet Pepper Bush.) (See page 36.)

CRATÆGUS. Hawthorn.

Hawthorns are so well known that they need no description. Their sweet scented flowers are followed by bright red berries. The double flowered ones, as well as those with colored blossoms, are much admired. They bloom about the second week in May.

- Cratægus coccinea.** (10 to 12 ft.) American White Thorn. This, besides its white blossoms, has very large scarlet fruit in the fall. It is the earliest hawthorn to flower, the blossoms opening about May 6th. When the fruit is ripe it is unusually attractive.
- 15 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 45 each \$2 50 per 10 \$20 00 per 100
- " **cordata.** (10 to 12 ft.) Washington Thorn. The small red fruit is in numerous clusters. The flowers are later than many hawthorns, not appearing till the middle of June.
- 2½ to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$3 00 per 10
- 4 to 4½ ft. " 50 "
- " **Crus-galli.** Cockspur Hawthorn. (10 to 12 ft.) This has very long thorns. The fruit is of good size.
- 18 to 24 in. Seed.....\$ 25 each \$1 00 per 10 \$ 7 00 per 100
- 2 to 2½ ft. Trans..... 25 " 2 00 " 10 16 00 " 100
- 2½ to 3 ft. " 35 " 3 00 " 10 25 00 " 100
- 3 to 3½ ft. " 50 " 4 00 " 10 35 00 " 100
- 4 ft. " heavy.... 75 " 6 00 " 10
- " **glandulosa.** (10 to 12 ft.)
- 2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each
- 5 ft. " 1 00 "

- Cratægus var. rubra splendens.** Single Rose Colored Flowers. (10 to 12 ft.)
- 2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10
- 4 to 5 ft. " 50 " 3 50 " 10

CYTISUS.

- Cytisus elongatus.** (3 to 4 ft.) A small shrub bearing clustered yellow flowers along its branches in early May.
- 2 to 3 ft. Seed.....\$ 35 each

DAPHNE.

- Daphne Cneorum.** (1 foot.) An evergreen, spreading sort, used largely for edging Rhododendron and Azalea beds. The flowers are pink, and very fragrant. They commence to expand the first week of May, and continue to flower for several weeks. It is not uncommon for occasional flowers to appear throughout the summer.
- 6 to 8 in. From pots....\$ 35 each \$3 00 per 10 \$25 00 per 100
- " **Mezereum album.** (4 ft.) This beautiful and sweet scented flowering shrub blossoms among the very first of those of spring. The white flowers appear on the naked stems in the first warm days of April.
- 10 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each.
- 12 to 18 in. From pots..... 35 "

We can recommend the Cockspur Hawthorn highly,—especially as a hedge plant.



Elæagnus parvifolia. (Silver Thorn.)

**ELÆAGNUS
PARVIFOLIA.**

(Silver Thorn.)

Our illustration from nature shows a branch of this *Elæagnus* with and without the foliage, the latter exposing the mottled red berries. Besides the ornamental fruit, the silvery green foliage and stems are attractive; and the fruit is good to eat. It also makes a very good hedge plant.

(For prices, see page 40.)

Daphne var. rubrum. (4 ft.) A variety of *album*, bearing rose colored flowers.
12 to 18 in. From pots....\$ 35 each

DESMODIUM.

Desmodium Japonicum (podocarpum.) (3 ft.) This is really not a shrub, being herbaceous, but it pushes up from the base so shrub-like, that it has come to be classed as one. The flowers are white, and appear about September 15th.

2 years	From pots.....	\$ 35 each	\$ 2 50 per 10	\$ 20 00 per 100
3 "	Trans.....	35 "	2 50 " 10	15 00 " 100
4 "	" strong....	50 "	3 50 " 10	

" penduliflorum. (Lespedeza Sieboldi.) (4 to 5 ft.) Of the same character as the last, but blooming a few days earlier, and bearing sprays of rose colored flowers. A magnificent plant for use in beds or groups of shrubs. Blooming at a

season when but few shrubs are in flower, makes it unusually desirable.

2 years	From pots.....	\$ 35 each	\$ 2 50 per 10	\$ 20 00 per 100
3 "	Trans.....	35 "	2 50 " 10	15 00 " 100
4 "	" strong....	50 "		

DEUTZIA.

Excepting the *gracilis*, described in its place, *Deutzias* are strong, erect growing shrubs, bearing numerous small elongated clusters of white or pinkish white flowers in the early days of June.

Deutzia crenata. Single white. (6 to 7 ft.)

2½ to 3 ft.	Trans.....	\$ 35 each
3 to 4 ft.	" very strong	50 "

" var. Double Pink. (6 to 7 ft.)

2½ to 3 ft.	Cuttings.....	\$ 25 each
4 ft.	Trans.....	50 "

Everyone admires the *Desmodium* flowers which brighten things so in September.

Deutzia var. Double White. (6 to 7 ft.)

2½ to 3 ft. Trans. \$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10 \$15 00 per 100
 4 ft. " bushy.... 50 "

var. mixed colors.

3 ft. Trans. heavy.... \$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10 \$15 00 per 100

" Fortunei. Single White. (6 to 7 ft.)

2½ to 3 ft. 2 years \$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$12 00 per 100
 4 ft. Trans. bushy... 50 " 4 00 " 10

" gracilis. (2½ to 3 ft.) This species differs from the rest in being of a quite dwarf, bushy habit. The racemes of white flowers completely cover the plant, making it one of the most attractive shrubs of the season—May. It is largely used for forcing in greenhouses,—blooming then about Easter.
 18 to 24 in. Trans. \$ 35 each

" Lemoinei. Single White. (3 to 4 ft.) This is a hybrid between *gracilis* and one of the tall growing sorts, and is reputed very hardy.
 12 to 15 in. Trans. \$ 50 each \$4 00 per 10
 12 to 18 in. From pots.... 75 "

" scabra. Single White. (6 to 7 ft.)

2½ to 3 ft. 2 years \$ 30 each \$2 00 per 10
 4 ft. " very bushy 50 "

" Pride of Rochester. Double white, tinged pink. (6 to 7 ft.)

12 to 18 in. Cuttings..... \$ 25 each \$1 75 per 10
 4 to 5 ft. Trans. heavy.. 75 "

" Watereri. Single White. (5 to 6 ft.)

18 to 24 in. Cuttings..... \$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10
 2½ to 3 ft. 2 years..... 35 " 2 00 " 10

" Wellsii. (4 to 5 ft.)

2½ to 3 ft. 2 years..... \$ 30 each \$2 00 per 10
 4 to 5 ft. " very bushy 75 "

DIERVILLA. (See *Weigela*, also.)

Diervilla sessilifolia. (3 to 4 ft.) A native shrub, of somewhat spreading growth, bearing terminal, loose heads of yellow flowers about the first week in July, which continue for some weeks

2 to 3 ft. Cuttings \$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
 3 to 4 ft. Trans. 50 "

" trifida. (2 to 3 ft.) Of much the same habit, but of smaller growth, and flowering in early June.

12 to 18 in. Trans. \$ 35 each

DIRCA. *Leatherwood.*

Dirca palustris. (4 to 6 ft.) This native shrub bears small yellow flowers very early in spring. It is noted for its very pliable shoots, which can be twisted almost any way without injury.

12 to 15 in. Trans. \$ 35 each

ELÆAGNUS. *Silver Thorn.*

Elæagnus hortensis. (6 to 7 ft.) One of the silver thorns; noted for its silvery, downy leaf.

12 to 18 in. Cuttings \$ 35 each

" longipes. (5 to 6 ft.) This has small, yellowish white flowers, in May, followed by berries somewhat larger than currants, which when ripe, towards the close of June, are of a reddish amber color, and are very good for eating fresh or for cooking, besides that the bush is then quite ornamental. Planters should be careful to order grafted plants as those raised from seed do not all produce fruit. Those we offer are all grafted from seed-bearing plants.

18 to 24 in. Trans. \$ 35 each

2 to 3 ft. " 50 "

" parvifolia. (6 to 7 ft.) This one is generally understood when "Silver Thorn" is spoken of, though the name applies to all the species. It has sweet scented yellow flowers, in great profusion, in May. The stems are clustered with mottled red berries in July, which, while not equal to those of *longipes*, are fairly good eating. (See illustration, page 39.)

12 to 18 in. Trans. \$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$12 00 per 100

18 to 24 in. " 35 " 2 00 " 10 15 00 " 100

2 to 2½ ft. " bushy.... 50 " 3 50 " 10 25 00 " 100

Elæagnus Simoni. (3 to 4 ft.) An almost evergreen species.

2 ft. Trans. \$ 75 each

18 to 24 in. From pots..... 1 00 "

3 to 4 ft. " 1 75 "

" umbellata (Female). (6 to 7 ft.) Although flowering at the same time that the others do, this one does not ripen its fruit until late October. The berries are of the same color as *parvifolia*. So ornamental are the bushes when the fruit is ripe, that they are planted especially because of this feature. Only female plants bear fruit.

2 to 3 ft. Cuttings..... \$ 25 each \$2 00 per 10 \$18 00 per 100

18 to 24 in. Trans. 35 " 3 00 " 10

EUONYMUS. *Strawberry Bush.*

(See also Evergreens and Vines.)

Euonymus atropurpureus. American Burning Bush. (5 to 6 ft.) As with all the species the strawberry colored seed in the fall, remaining on the tree nearly all winter, makes it planted for its ornamental character.

12 to 18 in. Seed \$ 25 each \$2 00 per 10

" alatus. (5 to 6 ft.) Valued for its winged, almost corky branches.

6 to 8 in. From pots.... \$ 50 each

8 to 12 in. " 75 "

" Europæus. European Burning Bush. (5 to 6 ft.) Of much the same character as the American, but the seeds are of a lighter yellow.

2 ft. Trans. \$ 25 each \$1 75 per 10 \$15 00 per 100

5 to 7 ft. " heavy... 1 00 "

" latifolius. (5 to 6 ft.) A vigorous growing sort, with large, broad leaves.

6 to 12 in. From pots.... \$1 00 each

" nanus. (2 to 2½ ft.) A species from the Caucasus, of slender, partly spreading growth, and dwarf habit.

12 to 18 in. \$ 75 each

EXOCHORDA.

Exochorda grandiflora. (6 to 7 ft.) A most beautiful shrub, bearing racemes of large white flowers, which expand about May 15th, and entirely cover the bush at that season; and one we particularly recommend, where an unusually attractive specimen shrub is wanted.

2 to 2½ ft. Trans. bushy... \$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10

2½ to 3 ft. " 50 " 3 50 " 10

4 to 4½ ft. " 75 " 5 00 " 10

FONTANESIA.

Fontanesia phyllæroides. (8 to 10 ft.) A large shrub, with somewhat slender shoots and small leaves, bearing small clusters of small white flowers, with yellowish anthers, towards the close of May.

5 ft. Trans. \$1 00 each.

8 ft. " heavy..... 2 00 "

FORSYTHIA. *Golden Bell.*

The Golden Bell is known for its great beauty in early spring. There are two or three species and all bear bright golden yellow flowers in April, just as soon as winter is over.

Forsythia Fortunei. (5 to 6 ft.) This makes long pendent shoots, being extremely pretty when its arched branches are full of golden yellow flowers. Blooms second week in April.

2 to 3 ft. Cuttings..... \$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10

3 to 4 ft. Trans. bushy... 35 " 2 50 " 10

" suspensa. (6 to 7 ft.) In general character this is much like the preceding one, but it is of larger and more spreading growth. In good soil and where it has room to develop it will make in time a magnificent specimen, eight or ten feet broad. Yellow flowers expand the second week in April.

2 to 2½ ft. Trans. \$ 25 each

3 ft. " 35 " \$2 50 per 10

Our transplanted *Deutzias* are fine, thrifty and bushy stock.

Forsythia viridissima. (5 to 6 ft.) This is the one most often found in cultivation. It is of stiffer, more bush-like growth than the others. The flowers are a shade lighter yellow and they open a few days later, usually about the third week in April.

1 to 2½ ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$ 75 per 10 \$12 00 per 100
 3 to 4 ft. " " " 35 " 2 50 " 10
 4 to 5 ft. " heavy.... 50 " 3 50 " 10

" **var. variegata.** (5 to 6 ft.) This is a variety of the above, with slightly variegated foliage.

12 to 18 in. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each
 3 to 4 ft. Trans..... 50 "

FOTHERGILLA:

Fothergilla alnifolia. (5 to 6 ft.) A quite uncommon shrub in cultivation, though a native. The small heads of white flowers are very pretty. It blooms the first week of June.

8 in. Seed.....\$ 50 each

GENISTA. Scotch Broom.

Genista scoparia. (5 to 6 ft.) To the casual observer, this shrub appears to have no leaves, as, being so few and small, they are not particularly noticeable. The stems and branches are of a bright green color, standing in strong contrast to other plants. The flowers are yellow, pea-shaped, and completely cover the plant, opening during the last days of May. North of Philadelphia, it requires some protection, and even here it is sometimes partially winter-killed, though rarely enough to prevent its blooming the succeeding summer.

3 to 4 ft. Seed.....\$ 50 each \$ 3 50 per 10

HALESIA. Snowdrop. Silver Bell.

Halesia diptera. (10 to 15 ft.) A southern species, quite hardy in Philadelphia. It has white flowers, and blooms early in June. 18 to 24 in. Seed.....\$ 25 each \$ 20 00 per 10
 4 to 6 ft. " " " 75 " "

" **tetraptera.** (15 to 20 ft.) This is most beautiful when covered with its "silver bell" flowers in mid-May. The resemblance to snowdrop flowers suggests its common name. Although commonly seen as large shrubs, all Halesias can be grown as trees, in time, attaining quite large size. (See illustration.)

2½ to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$ 2 00 per 10 \$12 00 per 100
 3½ to 4 ft. " heavy.... 50 " 3 50 " 10 18 00 " 100
 4 to 4½ ft. " bushy.... 75 " 5 00 " 10 30 00 " 100
 5 to 7 ft. " " " 1 00 " "

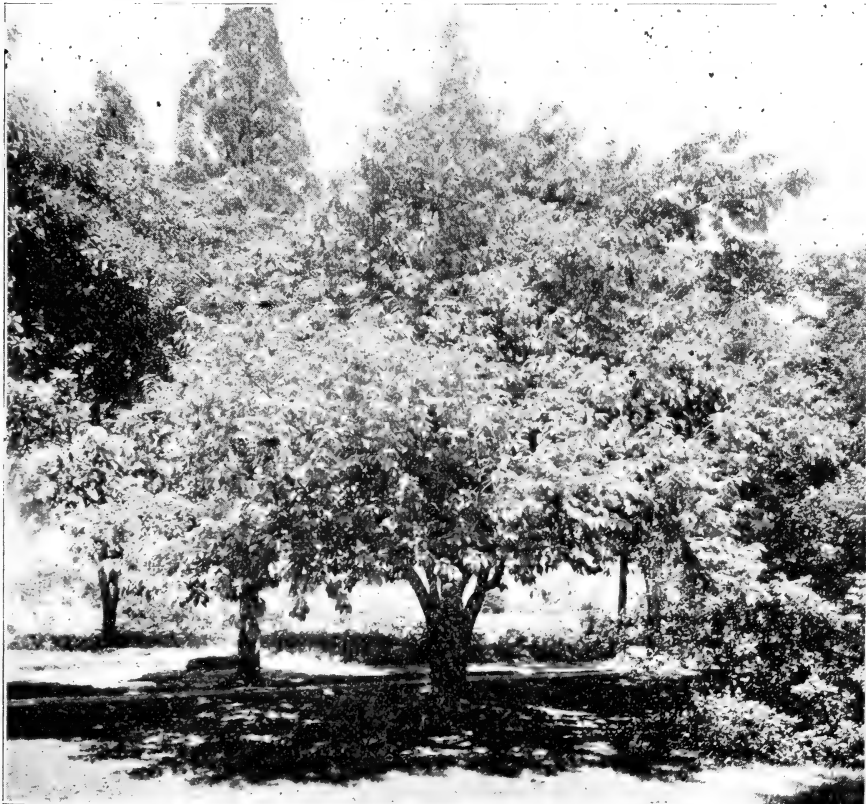
" **Meehani.** (10 to 12 ft.) An accidental seedling, differing entirely from either of the others. It makes a short growth, and becomes round headed as it grows. The flowers are not as long as the others, but are produced at the same time.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 1 00 each
 2 to 3 ft. From pots... 1 50 "

HAMAMELIS. Witch Hazel.

Hamamelis Virginiana. (6 to 7 ft.) This looks a great deal like a common hazel in leaf and growth. It is peculiar because of producing its small yellow flowers late in fall, just before frost comes. It is used largely by planters for growing in masses along the edges of woods or where it is desired to produce a wild or natural effect.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each. \$ 2 50 per 10
 3 to 4 ft. " " " 50 " 3 50 " 10



Halesia tetraptera. (Silver Bell.)

HALESIA TETRAPTERA.

(Silver Bell.)

This is one of the trees which always gives us pleasure to recommend, chiefly for its beautiful display of snow-white flowers, from which its popular name is derived. These little "bells" are pendent on horizontal branches and borne in early May when the foliage is barely seen. The effect cannot well be described, but will be imagined.

Our illustration represents an old specimen on our grounds which has attained great height and width, and with the lower branches trimmed away shows really a small tree. But it may be grown either as a large bush or as shown.

The Forsythia when in bloom is a glorious sight. Don't overlook it in your order.



Hibiscus Syriacus. (Rose of Sharon.)

HIBISCUS SYRIACUS.

(Rose of Sharon.)

The fact that the Rose of Sharon, —or Althæa, as it is familiarly called,—produces its showy flowers in August, makes it well-known and practically indispensable where a number of flowering shrubs are planted.

Our illustration of a very large specimen shows the customary profusion of flowers, of which the most are double. There is a wide range of colors, as will be seen by the list of varieties.

It stands the sharpest kind of winter pruning, making a good hedge plant, for which it is often used.

HIBISCUS. ALTHÆA. Rose of Sharon.

Hibiscus Syriacus. Rose of Sharon. (6 to 8 ft.) These are extremely useful shrubs, blooming in great profusion at a season of the year when but few shrubs flower. The diversity of color in the different sorts makes it possible to use them in larger quantities in small places than would otherwise be the case. They are so well known that they need no description, every garden in the country possessing one or more of them. They make very pretty flowering hedges, and by trimming them in the winter only—never in the summer—it does not prevent their flowering, as is the case with nearly all other flowering shrubs. (Read pruning of "Flowering Shrubs," page 5.) See illustration.

18 to 24 in.	Cuttings.....	\$ 25 each	\$1 25 per 10	\$ 7 00 per 100
2 to 3 ft.	Trans.....	25 "	1 75 " 10	12 00 " 100
3 to 4 ft.	"	35 "	2 25 " 10	18 00 " 100

- " **var. anemonæflorus.** Light Red.
- " **var. ardens.** Double Lilac.
- " **var. atropurpureus.** Dark Red.
- " **var. bicolor.** Cream, Crimson Flaked.
- " **var. Boule de Feu.** Violet Pink.
- " **var. camellæflorus.** White, Pink Centre.
- " **var. carnation.** Double White, striped with Red.
- " **var. cœrulea.** Double Blue.

Hibiscus var. Comte de Flandre. Double Dark Red.

- " **var. Duc de Brabant.** Dark Rose.
- " **var. elegantissima.** White, Pink Centre.
- " **var. Lady Stanley.** Double White, tinged Pink.
- " **var. Leopoldi.** Flesh, Shaded Rose.
- " **var. pœonæflorus.** Rosy Purple.
- " **var. ranunculæflorus.** White, Crimson Centre.
- " **var. speciosus.** White, Blueish Shade.
- " **var. speciosus ruber.** Red.
- " **var. variegatus.** Leaves variegated; flowers reddish purple, but never expanding more than half way.

Price of Variegatus.
18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10

SINGLE SORTS.

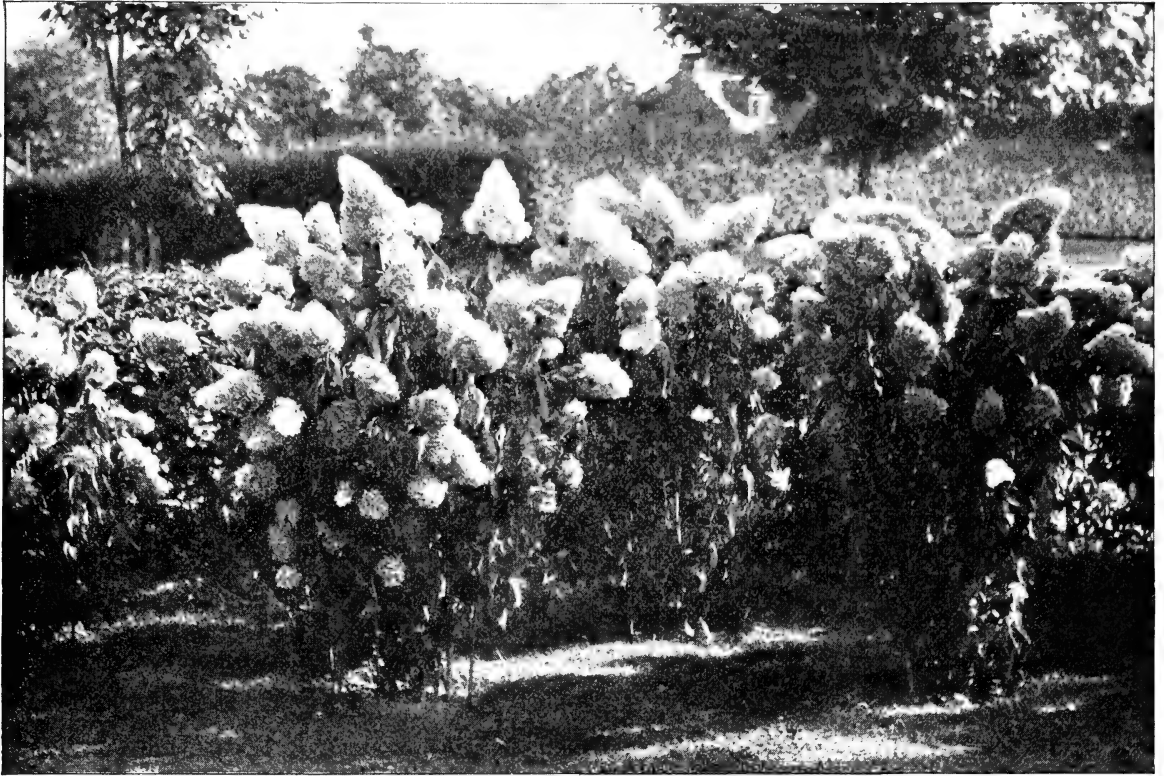
- " **Single White,** rose centre.
- " **Totus albus.** Pure White, single.
- " **Single Red.**
- " **Single Pink.**

HIPPOPHÆ. Sea Buckthorn.

Hippophæ rhamnoides. (6 to 8 ft.) A rigid growing shrub, with leaves of silver color on the underside.

12 to 18 in.	Trans.....	\$ 25 each	\$2 00 per 10	\$15 00 per 100
2 to 2½ ft.	"	35 "		

Bicolor and Totus albus are two excellent varieties of the Hibiscus.



JAPANESE HYDRANGEA. (*Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora.*)

This is the plant generally known as the "Hardy Hydrangea." It is now so well known that it requires no description. Everywhere it is seen, either as a single specimen or in large beds. As a single specimen it makes a most conspicuous flowering shrub in late summer and fall, but when planted together in quantities, in a large bed, it has an effect that no other shrub in masses produces,—one great mass of snow-white flowers. Each head being so large, it makes the effect more striking than would otherwise be the case. Naturally, it makes a fine hedge. It is planted in great numbers at Newport, and attracts a great deal of admiration at that well-known place. It should be pruned to the ground every winter, as it is desirable to prevent the plant from growing too tall, and it will bloom as profusely, and in fact make larger heads of bloom, than if left unpruned. A bed of one hundred makes a most striking appearance.

We particularly call your attention to the low price we are offering this shrub. The illustration was made from a photograph of a two year old group, planted by Mr. John G. Bullock, of Germantown, with plants grown in our nurseries.

For a single specimen, or where but two or three Hydrangeas are planted on the lawn, some people prefer the Tree Form or those grown with a single stem about 18 to 24 inches high, then allowed to branch above that. We have some very fine strong plants grown as Tree Form,—with strong, bushy two and three year old heads.

HYDRANGEA.

Hydrangea arborescens. (4 to 5 ft.) A native sort, bearing corymbs of white flowers about the close of June.

12 to 18 in. Seed\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10
2 to 3 ft. " 35 "

" **Hortensia Otaksa.** (2½ to 3 ft.) A variety of Hortensia, of more upright growth. It is the better for a little protection here.

1 ft. Trans. heavy..\$ 50 each

" **paniculata.** (5 to 6 ft.) Of the same general character as the well-known paniculata grandiflora, of which it is the parent, but the heads of flowers maintain an erect position, the branches not bending with the weight of flowers. Blooms in early August.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10
3 ft. " 50 "

" **var. Early Flowering.** (5 to 6 ft.) Not differing from the above excepting that it flowers a little earlier, towards the close of July.

3 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each
4 ft. " 75 "

Hydrangea var. grandiflora. (5 to 6 ft.) This now well-known shrub bears immense heads of white flowers in early August. There are so few shrubs in bloom then that this makes it of value, besides its own worth. It is much used for massing. (See cut.)

12 to 15 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 25 per 10 \$8 00 per 100
18 to 24 in. " 30 " 1 50 " 10 10 00 " 100
2 to 2½ ft. " bushy.... 35 " 2 00 " 10 12 00 " 100
3 to 3½ ft. " very bushy 50 " 3 00 " 10 20 00 " 100
3 to 3½ ft. " tree-form. 50 " 3 00 " 10 25 00 " 100
3½ to 4 ft. " " 75 " 5 00 " 10 35 00 " 100

" **quercifolia.** (5 to 6 ft.) The oak leaved hydrangea, as this is called, is admired chiefly for its handsome large leaves, which change to a bronze yellow color in the fall. Its panicles of flowers are also ornamental.

10 to 12 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each
2 to 2½ ft. " 75 "

" **radiata.** (5 to 6 ft.) Another native sort, valued mostly for the silvery color of the underside of its leaves. It bears white flowers, in flat heads, about the middle of July.

2 to 2½ ft. Seed\$ 35 each
3 to 4 ft. Trans..... 75 "

Our immense stock of Hardy Hydrangeas constitutes fine plants full of vigorous young wood.

HYPERICUM. St. John's Wort.

Hypericums are mostly dwarf, almost creeping plants, and can be grown in shady spots or in poor soil and yet thrive. They commence to bloom about mid-summer, and continue until frost sets in.

- Hypericum Ascyron.** (1 to 2 ft.) A native, half shrubby species, producing its yellow flowers towards the close of July.
2 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10 \$12 00 per 100
- " **aureum.** (3 to 4 ft.) A half shrubby sort, bearing large yellow flowers.
18 to 24 in. Seed\$ 35 each
12 to 18 in. Trans..... 35 "
- " **calycinum.** (1 to 2 ft.) A somewhat prostrate grower, almost evergreen. It bears very large, yellow flowers.
1 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each
- " **densiflorum.** (2 to 3 ft.) More shrub-like than the others. The flowers are not as large as some others, but are very numerous. They appear in July and continue for some time.
2 ft. Seed\$ 35 each
- " **Moserianum.** (1 to 2 ft.) A half shrubby sort, almost evergreen when protected, bearing very large yellow flowers, two inches in diameter, which are produced from July till late fall. One of the most desirable of recent introductions.
12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$3 00 per 10
- " **patulum.** (1 to 2 ft.) Another half shrubby sort, bearing good sized yellow flowers, from the middle of July till fall.
12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10
- " **prolificum.** (2 to 3 ft.) This is one of the more shrubby kinds. The yellow blossoms are of good size, making of it a desirable bush.
12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$2 00 per 10
18 to 24 in. " 35 " 2 50 " 10

ILEX. Deciduous Holly.

- Ilex decidua.** (6 to 8 ft.) This is one of the deciduous hollies, of which there are several native sorts. The red berries are beautiful in the fall and early winter.
18 to 24 in. Seed\$ 35 each
- " **(Prinos) verticillatus.** (5 to 6 ft.) A beautiful shrub, its bright red berries keeping their color well on towards spring. Its small waxy white flowers appear about July 1st and are not unattractive. It grows in low, moist places naturally, and in thickets, where few other shrubs would thrive.
1 to 2 ft. Trans\$ 25 each \$1 25 per 10 \$8 00 per 100
8 to 10 in. (Female) from pots, \$ 35 each

ITEA.

- Itea Virginica.** (3 to 4 ft.) A very pretty native shrub, not at all common, bearing racemes of white flowers about the middle of June. In the fall the foliage changes to a rich crimson. It does well planted in masses, either in the woods or in the open.
8 to 10 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$12 00 per 100
12 to 18 in. " 35 "

KERRIA.

- Kerria (Corchorus) Japonica.** Single flowered. (4 to 5 ft.) The single flowered Kerria forms a handsome bush. When its long slender shoots are full of flowers they are excellent for cutting for vase purposes.
12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each
2½ to 3 ft. " 50 "
- " **var. fl. pl.** Double flowered. (4 to 5 ft.) This fine old shrub is found in all collections. It is of a spreading habit. Its double yellow blossoms, which are about one inch in diameter, appear early in May, one from each leaf axil. It is excellent for massing.
2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each

Kerria var. variegata. (2 to 2½ ft.) This makes a fine, twiggy, dwarf growth, has white and green variegated leaves, and bears single, pale yellow flowers. It makes an excellent dwarf ornamental hedge.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each
2 to 3 ft. " 50 "

LESPEDEZA.

- Lespedeza bicolor.** (5 to 6 ft.) Many species are herbaceous, but this is a shrub, bearing rose-colored flowers in July and August.
12 to 18 in. Seed\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
3 to 4 ft. " 35 " 2 50 " 10

LIGUSTRUM. Privet.

- Ligustrum buxifolium.** (5 to 6 ft.) Box-leaved Privet. This has small, neat foliage, which is retained nearly all winter.
18 to 24 in. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each
1 ft. Trans..... 35 "
- " **ibota.** (5 to 6 ft.) A Japanese sort, with good sized, shining green leaves
2 to 3 ft. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each \$1 00 per 10
2 to 2½ ft. Trans..... 25 " 1 75 " 10
2½ to 3 ft. " bushy.... 35 " 2 50 " 10 \$15 00 per 100
- " **Japonicum.** (4 to 5 ft.) This is evergreen; makes a medium sized bush, and will be popular because of its bright green, pretty leaves.
18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each
2½ to 3 ft. " bushy.... 75 " 1 75 " 10
3 to 4 ft. " 1 00 "
- " **myrtifolium (Massalonganium).** (5 to 6 ft.) A small, neat leaved, almost evergreen sort.
18 to 24 in. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each
4 ft. Trans..... 75 "
- " **ovalifolium (Californicum).** (6 to 7 ft.) This is the one commonly called Japanese Privet, and which has become so popular for ornamental hedging. In sheltered places it is evergreen. It makes a fine, large, specimen shrub, holding its leaves late into winter. The flowers are white, in spikes, and are quite odoriferous. See also "Hedge Plants."
12 to 18 in. 1 year Cuttings \$ 25 each \$ 75 per 10 \$ 4 00 per 100
2½ to 3 ft. 2 " " " 25 " 1 00 " 10 6 00 " 100
3 ft. 2 " Trans..... 35 " 1 25 " 10 8 00 " 100
3 to 3½ ft. 3 " " bushy 35 " 2 00 " 10 15 00 " 100
4 ft. " heavy 50 " 3 00 " 10 20 00 " 100
5 to 6 ft. Specimens..... 1 00 "
5 to 6 ft. Tree-form 1 50 "

" **var. tricolor.** (6 to 7 ft.) A variety of the above, beautifully marked with yellow, green and white. It is an extremely ornamental shrub, and the colors do not fade out in summer as is the case with many colored foliage plants.
12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$3 00 per 10
2 to 2½ ft. " 50 " 4 00 " 10

" **Stauntoni.** (6 to 7 ft.) A Chinese species of strong growth.
10 in. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each

" **vulgare.** (5 to 6 ft.) European Privet. Formerly much used for hedges and still useful for the same purpose, as, in fact, are all privets. When grown as a single specimen it produces panicles of white flowers in June. The foliage is of a lighter green than the other sorts. Its black berries remain on the bush all winter, and are quite ornamental.
12 to 18 in. 1 year cuttings...\$ 25 each \$1 00 per 10 \$ 6 00 per 100
12 to 18 in. 2 year Trans... 25 " 2 00 " 10 12 00 " 100

" **var. variegatum.** A variety of the vulgare, the foliage of which is streaked with yellow.
1 ft. Cuttings.....\$ 35 each.

LIMONIA. (CITRUS). Hardy Orange.

- Limonia trifoliata.** (10 to 15 ft.) This bears white flowers, the first thing in spring, and in the fall it has small "oranges" of a dull red color, but the fruit is too bitter to be eaten. It is being used as a hedge plant, for which purpose it is likely to prove very valuable where hardy, as is the case here. The branches are stiff and the spines very stout. It makes a much

better plant for protective hedges than the Osage Orange, and is far more ornamental. See also "Hedge plants."

2 ft. Seed \$ 25 each \$1 00 per 100 \$ 7 00 per 100
3 to 4 ft. " 35 " 2 00 " 10

LONICERA. Bush Honeysuckle.

(See also Vines.)

Lonicera bella albida. (4 to 6 ft.) This new shrub is of the Tartarian type. The flowers are white and come in great profusion; the fruit is red and very showy.

12 to 18 in. Cuttings....\$ 25 each
3 to 4 ft. " 50 "

var. candida. (4 to 6 ft.) Of some resemblance to the above. As with all bush honeysuckles, it has very pretty red berries in late summer.

12 to 18 in. Cuttings....\$ 25 each
12 to 18 in. Trans..... 50 "

fragrantissima. (5 to 6 ft.) This Chinese shrub is greatly valued for its exceedingly sweet-scented, pinkish white flowers, which appear in the earliest days of spring. It retains its leaves nearly or quite all winter. We would be justified in classing it as evergreen. It continues flowering a long time.

2½ to 3 ft. Cuttings....\$ 25 each \$2 00 per 100
3 to 4 ft. Trans..... 35 " 2 50 " 10 \$18 00 per 100

Ledebourii (involucrata.) (4 to 5 ft.) An upright growing bush, bearing reddish orange flowers in June.

2 to 3 ft. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each

Morrowi. (4 to 5 ft.) A new Japanese species, with whitish flowers and amber colored berries of large size.

3 ft. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 100
18 to 24 in. Trans. bushy 35 " 2 00 " 10 \$15 00 per 100

orientalis. (5 to 6 ft.) An upright growing bush, blooming about May 15th. The flowers are in pairs, pink in bud and cream colored when expanded.

3 ft. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each
3 to 4 ft. Trans..... 50 "

Phylomelæ. (5 to 6 ft.) Rosy pink flowers, in pairs, are borne in each leaf axil, towards the close of April.

18 to 24 in. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each
3 to 4 ft. Trans..... 35 "

Ruprechtiana. (4 to 5 ft.) The abundance of bright red fruit, ripening in late June, is quite an attraction.

3 to 4 ft. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 100
12 to 15 in. Trans..... 25 " 2 00 " 10
3 ft. " 35 "

Sibirica. (4 to 6 ft.) Upright growing, the pinkish white flowers, in pairs, opening about the middle of May.

2 ft. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each
4 ft. Trans..... 50 "

Standishii. (5 to 6 ft.) A Chinese species, a good deal like fragrantissima, and blooming at the same time. It is more bushy and less evergreen than the other. As early as the close of May its red berries show.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each
3 ft. " 50 "

Tatarica. Red Berried Tartarian Honeysuckle. (5 to 6 ft.) The flowers are pinkish cream, come in pairs, appearing about the middle of May, and are followed by red berries.

1 foot. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 100 \$10 00 per 100
3 ft. Trans. bushy.. 35 "

Tatarica. Yellow Berried Tartarian Honeysuckle.

12 to 15 in. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each \$1 00 per 100
2 to 2½ ft. Trans..... 35 "

var. grandiflora. (5 to 6 ft.) This fine variety has much larger pink flowers than the type. It blooms about the middle of May. It is also more compact in growth than the other sorts. One of the best of all.

2 to 2½ ft. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 100 \$10 00 per 100
3 ft. Trans..... 35 " 2 50 " 10

Xylosteum. Fly Honeysuckle. (5 to 6 ft.) This makes a large bush, has downy looking leaves, yellow flowers, in pairs. It is among the first shrubs to push into leaf in spring.

3 ft. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 100
5 to 6 ft. Trans. bushy.. 1 00 " 7 50 " 10

MYRICA. Wax Myrtle.

Myrica cerifera. (6 to 8 ft.) The Wax Myrtle is almost evergreen. The flowers are of no beauty, but berries succeed them which are covered with a white, waxy substance, which make the bush interesting.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 100

NEVIUSIA.

Neviusia Alabamensis. (5 to 7 ft.) A southern shrub, quite hardy here, which bears fringe-like white flowers, in little bunches along the shoots, towards the Middle of May. The flowers are very fine when the shrub is growing in rich ground.

12 to 18 in. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each
5 ft. Trans..... 1 00 "

PAVIA. Dwarf Horse Chestnut.

Pavia parviflora (macrostachya.) (4 to 5 ft.) A much valued shrub, because of its flowering in July, when flowering shrubs are scarce, as well as for its beauty. It makes a flattish, round-headed bush, and from the apex of each shoot a panicle of white flowers is produced. From the flowers long red stamens project.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each

PÆONIA.

Pæonia Mouton. Tree Pæony. (2 to 3 ft.) Exceedingly slow growing, but valued for its large rosy pink flowers. It requires exceedingly rich soil, and should be manured frequently.

3 years.....\$ 75 each \$5 00 per 100

PHILADELPHUS. Mock Orange.

Philadelphus coronarius. (5 to 6 ft.) Sweet scented. A prime favorite with planters because of its sprays of sweet scented white flowers, which appear in the first days of June.

2½ to 3 ft. 2 years.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 100 \$12 00 per 100
2½ to 3 ft. Trans..... 35 " 2 50 " 10

var. nanus. (2 to 3 ft.) A dwarf and compact variety of the coronarius, and very desirable where a shapely bush of medium size is required.

2 ft. Trans. bushy..\$ 50 each

var. semi-plenus. (3 to 4 ft.) The flowers are partly double, and the bush somewhat dwarf and compact.

10 to 12 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each
2½ to 3 ft. " 35 "

var. aureus. (3 to 4 ft.) The foliage is of a light golden color. The bush is of dwarf and compact habit.

10 to 12 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each

Columbianus. (4 to 5 ft.)

3 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each

Gordonianus. (4 to 5 ft.)

3 to 4 ft. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each
2½ to 3 ft. Trans. bushy. 35 "

grandiflorus. (5 to 6 ft.) A large flowered, strong growing sort, and perhaps the best of all.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 25 per 100 \$ 8 00 per 100
2½ to 3 ft. " bushy.... 35 " 2 00 " 10 12 00 " 100
5 to 6 ft. " 75 "

Keteleeril. (5 to 6 ft.) Clusters of white flowers.

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each

Lemoinei erectus. (4 to 6 ft.) The flowers of this species are more clustered than the older sorts.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 100 \$12 00 per 100
3 ft. " 50 " 3 50 " 10

Zeyheri. (5 to 6 ft.) This is somewhat similar to the first named, coronarius.

2½ to 3 ft. 2 years.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 100 \$10 00 per 100
4 to 5 ft. Trans..... 50 " 3 00 " 10

The beauty of the Bush Honeysuckles, in leaf, flower and fruit especially is too frequently overlooked.

POTENTILLA. Shubby Cinquefoil.

Potentilla fruticosa. (2 to 3 ft.) A useful shrub, bearing golden yellow flowers throughout the summer, commencing at the close of July. It is of somewhat spreading habit, and the foliage is quite small.
 18 to 24 in. Seed\$ 25 each \$1 25 per 10
 12 to 18 in. Trans..... 35 " 2 00 " 10

PRINOS. (See Ilex.)

PRUNUS. Plum.

Prunus Americana. Wild Plum. (7 to 8 ft.) This is the plum of the thickets of the Middle States. It is useful for massing on extensive grounds.

- 18 to 24 in. Seed\$ 25 each \$1 00 per 10
- " **dasycarpa.** (12 to 15 ft.) A new species, bearing white apricot-like flowers, about the 20th of April.
 8 ft. Trans\$1 50 each
 - " **Davidiana.** (10 to 15 ft.) One of the earliest to flower, its white blossoms often opening before winter has fairly passed.
 5 ft. Trans\$1 50 each
 - " **Japonica.** (8 to 10 ft.) The rose colored single flowers of this species are thickly clustered along the stems. A very showy sort, blooming towards the close of April.
 2 to 3 ft. Seed\$ 25 each
 4 to 5 ft. Trans..... 1 00 "
 - " **maritima.** (6 to 10 ft.) Our native Beach Plum.
 12 to 18 in. Seed\$ 25 each \$1 25 per 10
 6 to 8 in. Trans..... 25 " 1 50 " 10
 - " **myrobalana acutifolia.** (7 to 8 ft.) A variety with narrow, almost willow-like leaves. It is quite odd and distinct.
 5 to 6 ft. Trans\$1 50 each
 - " **var. Pissardi.** (7 to 8 ft.) One of the best purple-leaved shrubs there is, as it retains its color until the very last thing in fall, which no other shrub does. As early as April 15th, it is often full of its small white flowers. By pruning severely in the winter it makes strong and vigorous shoots, and the leaves on these are much darker purple than they would be otherwise.
 3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$3 00 per 10
 4 to 5 ft. " 50 " 4 00 " 10
 6 ft. " Specimens 1 00 " 8 00 " 10
 - " **tomentosa.** (10 to 12 ft.) The light pink flowers of this, which appear about the 20th of April, add much to the attractions of spring.
 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each
 - " **triloba.** Double Flowering Plum. (4 to 5 ft.) This is planted for its large, double, pink flowers, which are among the first of those of May.
 2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each

PUNICA. Pomegranate.

Punica Granatum. (6 to 8 ft.) This shrub is hardy inasmuch as, though the tops winter kill, it grows vigorously from the base every year. With a little protection, or further South, it would do well.
 12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 50 each

PYRUS.

Pyrus arbutifolia. Choke Berry. (4 to 5 ft.) (See cut.) This is a beautiful shrub, bearing clusters of white flowers about the second week in May, which are followed by extremely ornamental red berries.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$2 00 per 10
 2½ ft. " 35 "

" **Japonica (Cydonia Japonica.)** Japanese Quince. Fire Bush. (3 to 4 ft.) This is an old inhabitant of our shrubberies, its bright red flowers in late April making a brilliant display. In early spring it flowers before the period mentioned. A useful, ornamental hedge plant.

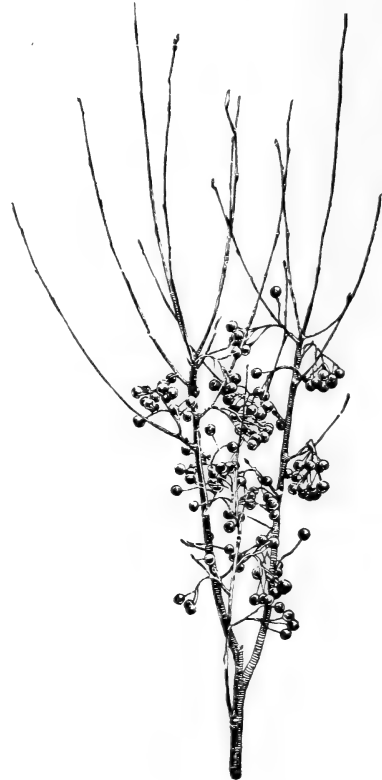
18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 75 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
 2 to 2½ ft. " 35 " 2 50 " 10 17 50 " 100

PYRUS ARBUTIFOLIA.

(Choke Berry.)

There is more attention paid to the planting of shrubs with pretty berries than there used to be, so as to have showy bushes in the autumn and winter months. Many shrubs are really more ornamental when in fruit than when in flower. *Pyrus arbutifolia* is admirable at both periods. Its beautiful sprays of white flowers lead many to think they are looking on an *Amelanchier* bush.

The flowers are white, of rather small size, but are borne in bunches all along the stems of the one year old wood. They appear in such abundance as to entirely



envelop the bush,—about the second week in May. The flowers are followed by bright red berries, as shown in the illustration, which remain on the plant almost all winter. This is one of the features that make this plant so desirable. Then, too, it will thrive in comparatively poor soil,—in the woods or in somewhat low ground. When planted in masses it makes a gorgeous effect in fall and winter when covered with these bright red berries.

Though of dwarf, bush-like growth naturally, it can be trained to a single stem if required, and in this shape will make a height of 8 to 10 feet, and show off its flowers and fruit to great advantage.

Our specimen Prunus Pissardi are fine, stocky plants throughout.

Pyrus var. Maulei. (3 to 4 ft.) Among the many varieties this is one of the most distinct, the flowers being of a brick red color.
 12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each
 2 ft. "..... 35 "

" **var. nivalis.** (3 to 4 ft.) One of the best of the white flowered varieties. Besides its white flowers, its extremely narrow, green leaves well distinguish it.
 12 to 18 in. 2 year Cuttings.\$ 25 each
 2 to 3 ft. Trans..... 50 "

" **var. rosea alba.** (3 to 4 ft.) A fine pink variety.
 2 to 2½ ft. Trans..... \$ 35 each \$3 00 per 10
 3 ft. "..... 50 "

" **salicifolia argentea.** A pretty sort, with silvery foliage. Its pear-like flowers come early in May. They are white, with rose stamens.
 2 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each
 5 ft. "..... 75 " \$5 00 per 10

" **Sinensis.** (5 ft.) A species bearing very large, edible (when cooked) fruit, similar to a quince. It is highly ornamental, usually being planted entirely on this account.
 4 to 5 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each
 5 to 6 ft. "..... 1 00 "

RHAMNUS. Buckthorn.

Rhamnus Caroliniana. Carolina Buckthorn. (8 to 10 ft.) This is a beautiful large shrub, though the small white flowers make but little display. But in the fall it is full of red berries, and to add to this it has lustrous green leaves.

6 to 8 in. Seed.....\$ 25 each \$1 75 per 10
 3 to 4 ft. "..... 35 "

" **cathartica.** (8 to 10 ft.) The Common Buckthorn. A very useful hedge plant.
 12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 00 per 10 \$8 00 per 100
 2 to 3 ft. "..... 35 " 2 00 " 10 12 00 " 100
 3 to 3½ ft. "..... 50 " 3 00 " 10
 6 ft. "..... 75 "

" **Frangula.** (6 to 8 ft.) A European species.
 2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10 \$15 00 per 100

" **lanceolata.** (4 to 6 ft.) A thornless, native species, bearing small red berries.
 1 ft. Seed.....\$ 35 each
 " **Purschiana.** (6 to 10 ft.) From the Pacific States, where it is said to form a bush of much beauty.
 3 to 4 ft. Seed.....\$ 50 each

RHODOTYPOS.

Rhodotypos kerrioides. (4 to 5 ft.) A pretty, new shrub, bearing white flowers on the ends of its twigs. It commences to bloom about May 15th, and continues for a long while.

2 to 2½ ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$2 00 per 10 \$15 00 per 100
 2½ to 3 ft. "..... 35 " 2 50 " 10 20 00 " 100
 3 to 4 ft. " bushy... 50 " 3 50 " 10 30 00 " 100
 4 ft. " heavy... 75 " 5 00 " 10 40 00 " 100

RHUS. Sumach.

Rhus aromatica. (3 to 4 ft.) A shrub of spreading growth, bearing heads of greenish yellow flowers in early May. In the autumn the foliage changes from green to scarlet. It will grow in poor soil, and is sometimes found in crevices of rocks, completely covering them. The orange red berries are ripe in June.
 2 to 2½ ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10 \$20 00 per 100
 3 to 4 ft. "..... 50 "

" **copallina.** Shining Sumach. (4 to 5 ft.) A truly beautiful sort, the foliage being of a lustrous green in summer, changing to a rich crimson in the autumn. It bears heads of greenish yellow flowers in August, which are very ornamental. It is used for planting in large masses.
 3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each
 4 to 5 ft. "..... 50 "
 5 to 7 ft. "..... 1 00 "

" **Cotinus.** Mist Shrub. Smoke Tree. (8 to 9 ft.) The large panicles of purpish misty looking flowers this bears in early June has gained for it the name of Mist Shrub, Smoke Bush, etc. In fall the leaves change to brown, red and yellow colors.
 12 to 18 in. Seed.....\$ 25 each \$1 25 per 10
 4 to 6 ft. Trans..... 75 "

Rhus glabra. (6 to 8 ft.) A large growing shrub, noted for its heads of scarlet seeds in fall and its crimson foliage at that time. Desirable for massing.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each
 6 ft. "..... 75 "

" **var. laciniata.** (4 to 5 ft.) A variety of the last named with finely divided leaves. It is possessed of the same crimson foliage in the fall. Should be planted where it may "sucker up" to make a large clump.
 12 to 18 in. Trans..... \$ 25 each \$2 00 per 10 \$15 00 per 100
 2 to 3 ft. "..... 50 " 3 50 " 10

" **Osbeckii, (semi-alata.)** (8 to 10 ft.) A Chinese species, which makes almost a small tree. Towards the close of July it produces large panicles of yellowish white flowers.
 2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each

" **typhina.** Stag's-Horn Sumach. (8 to 10 ft.) This grows up in bush form, but when trained to a single stem it makes a small tree. In the fall it has the same brilliant foliage and scarlet heads of fruit that all others have. It will thrive in poor, rocky soil.
 3 to 3½ ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10 \$12 00 per 100
 4 to 5 ft. "..... 50 "

RIBES. Flowering Currant.

Ribes aureum. Yellow Flowering Currant. (3 to 4 ft.) A very pretty shrub, flowering about May 12th. The blossoms are yellow with pink stamens, and are sweet scented. They appear in drooping racemes, which are quite handsome.

2 to 3 ft. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each
 3 ft. Trans..... 35 "

" **floridum.** Wild Black Currant. (3 to 4 ft.) This has greenish yellow flowers which are quite pretty, appearing early in May. The fruit of this as well as the rest of the species is liked by some. It tastes something like the black currant of our gardens.

2 to 3 ft. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each. \$1 00 per 10 \$ 8 00 per 100
 2 to 2½ ft. Trans..... 35 " 2 00 " 10 12 00 " 100

" **Gordonianum.** (4 to 5 ft.) A very pretty species, with bright green leaves and bright pink flowers.
 3 ft. Trans..... \$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10

ROSA. Rose.

Rosa Ayreshirea. Ayreshire Rose.
 18 to 24 in. Seed.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10
 3 to 4 ft. Trans..... 35 "

" **blanda.** A native sort, bearing good sized reddish pink flowers.
 18 to 24 in. Seed..... \$ 25 each \$1 00 per 10 \$ 6 00 per 100

" **Boursoultii.** The Crimson Boursoult, as this is called, is one of the best and strongest of climbing roses, being hardy, almost free from thorns and bearing clusters of crimson flowers the first week of June. It may be permitted to spread over the ground, and it will bloom profusely.
 2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each.

" **canina.** European Dog Rose.
 3 to 4 in. Seed.....\$ 25 each

" **Carolina.** (3 to 4 ft.) This is the tall growing wild rose, so pretty in late June when full of its single pink flowers. It bears fruit freely, and the bright red color of this is most attractive in late fall. It thrives in damp soil as well as in high ground, and is particularly useful for massing.
 18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
 2 to 2½ ft. "..... 35 " 2 00 " 10 12 00 " 100

" **cinnamomea.** Single, light pink flowers.
 2 to 3 ft. Seed.....\$ 25 each

" **lucida, (humilis.)** (2 to 3 ft.) A native sort, which does not grow as tall as Carolina. It has rosy pink flowers in early June and red fruit in the fall.

12 to 18 in. Seed..... \$ 25 each \$1 00 per 10 \$ 8 00 per 100
 " **multiflora.** (Japanese.) Bears numerous clusters of white flowers in early June.
 3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10 15 00 per 100

The Rhodotypos leaves have a golden tint that is quite noticeable.

Rosa Harrisoni. Harrison's Yellow. Hardy Yellow Brier.

18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each

" **repens.** A native sort, of trailing habit.

3 ft. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each
3 ft. Trans 35 "

" **rubifolia.** Purple-leaved Rose. (5 to 6 ft.) This is valued for its beautiful reddish green foliage, as well as for its pink flowers in early June. It is one of the most attractive shrubs, especially when set among a mass of other shrubs or when planted by itself in large groups.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$3 00 per 10 \$25 00 per 100

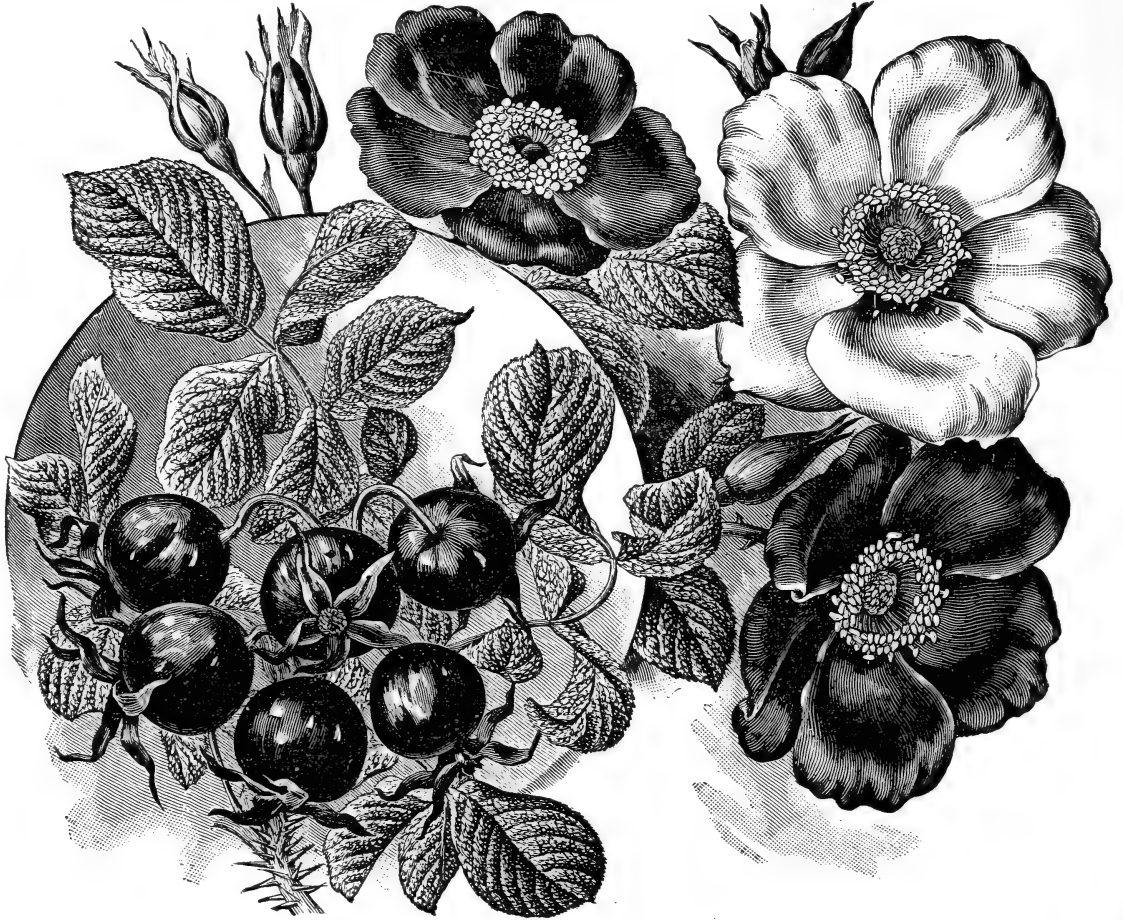
" **rubiginosa.** Sweet Brier. (3 to 4 ft.) The sweet-scented

leaves alone would recommend this, but there is in addition its pink flowers in early June and its numerous reddish yellow seed pods in the fall.

18 to 24 in. Seed.....\$ 25 each
From pots.... 50 "

Rosa rugosa. Japanese Rose. (3 to 4 ft.) The large, handsome foliage of this rose, and its large, single pink flowers, have made it exceedingly popular. Besides this it bears fine, large red fruit in late summer, which, by some, is esteemed as much as the flowers. (See illustration.)

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
2 to 2½ ft. " 35 " 2 00 " 10 15 00 " 100
3 ft. " 50 "



ROSA RUGOSA. (Japanese Rose.)

There is, perhaps, no truly hardy rose that gives greater satisfaction and pleasure than the rugosa. Insects, the rose-growers' great pest, rarely if ever trouble this rose, a fact which at once places it in the lead. At the same time, the plant is ornamental throughout—the heavy, dark green foliage has a character all its own; the handsome single flowers, red and white, often four to five inches in diameter, are produced successively all summer, commencing early. One of its most delightful features is the large red berries or "haws," which follow the flowers, and which, when ripe, are as large or larger than an ox-heart cherry. These berries are conspicuous shortly after the early flowers until late in the autumn. We know of no hardy rose that is more largely planted than this. Single specimens in time will make large clumps, if the suckers are let remain; or in masses, as they may be seen at Newport, R. I., of ten, fifty or one hundred together,—the effect is magnificent. It is also used as a hedge plant.

Our stock of these plants, in the two colors, is exceptionally large and fine, and our price very low.

Rosa rubifolia should be better known as a very ornamental plant.

CRIMSON RAMBLER ROSE.

It is safe to say that one hundred Crimson Rambler Roses are sold to one of all the other climbing roses offered. It is unquestionably the finest rose of its class.

It is a strong grower,—a three year old plant frequently sending up two or more stout shoots six to seven feet long.

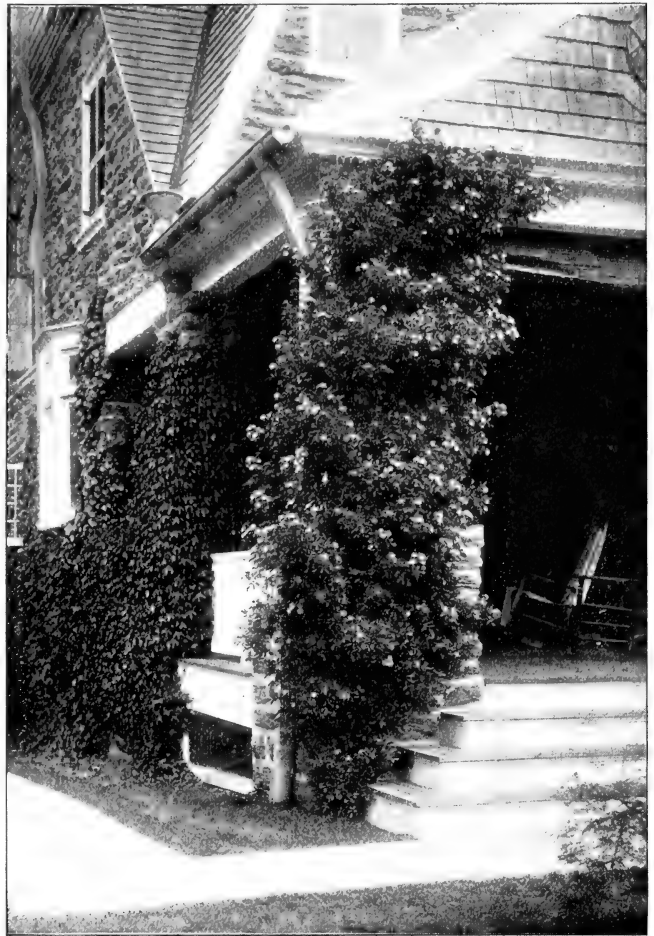
The flowers are deep crimson, borne in numerous clusters, sometimes a foot or more in length, and in such quantities as to almost cover the plant. One cluster will contain four or five hundred individual flowers.

It is useful for planting to cover a pillar of a porch, the railing or trellis, or for training on a fence.

In the City Parks in Cleveland it is largely used for bedding purposes, and makes a gorgeous show when in full bloom. It can be used in this way in large or small beds, or it can be mixed among beds of shrubbery.

A more recent way of growing this rose, which is a decidedly pretty method, is to grow a single stem up to about four or five feet, allowing it to branch out from there in "standard" form.

We have a limited quantity grown in this manner.



Crimson Rambler Rose.

Rosa rugosa alba. (3 to 4 ft.) Of the same character as the preceding, but with white flowers.

18 to 24 in. Trans..... \$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$12 00 per 100
2 to 2½ ft. " 50 " 3 50 " 10

" **var. Md. Geo. Bruant.** This is a hybrid between rugosa and Sombreuil, introduced by us several years ago, and proving to be one of the best of this class. The flowers are white, semi-double, and are borne in clusters on the young wood.

2 to 2½ ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10
5 ft. " bushy..... 1 50 "

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES.

Crimson Rambler. So well known is this rose now that it is scarcely necessary to do more than catalogue its name. It is undoubtedly the best crimson climbing rose extant. It is a most prodigious bloomer, the trusses of bright crimson flowers frequently measuring a foot or more in length. It is an extremely rapid grower, and small plants set out now will make a strong growth the coming summer and bloom profusely the following year. (See illustration.)

2 to 2½ ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10 \$20 00 per 100
2½ to 3 ft. " 50 " 3 50 " 10 25 00 " 100
From 5-in. pots..... 50 " 3 50 " 10 25 00 " 100
" 6-7-in. pots, extra strong 1 00 " 7 50 " 10 50 00 " 100
5 to 6 ft. Tree-form 7-in. pots \$2 50 each

Yellow Rambler (Aglaia.) This hardy climbing rose has very neat, pretty foliage. The flowers are in clusters, yellow in the bud, changing to almost white when fully expanded. (See illustration, next page.)

From 4 in. pots. \$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10 \$25 00 per 100
" 6 in. " 1 00 " 7 50 " 10 50 00 " 100

Rosa setigera. Wild Prairie Rose (Running.) This good, hardy climbing rose bears large-sized single pink flowers in the last days of June. (See colored plate, *Meehans' Monthly*, Vol. VIII, No. 5.)

2½ to 3 ft. Seed.....\$ 25 each \$1 00 per 10 \$ 8 00 per 100
4 ft. Trans..... 35 " 2 50 " 10 20 00 " 100

" **Wichuraiana.** (Creeping.) This is a very desirable creeping variety. The leaves are small, dark green and shiny. The flowers are white, single, and the yellow stamens are quite prominent, giving the impression of a yellow center. It is largely used for planting to cover banks, rocks and similar spots. It has been largely used in the Eastern States, particularly in the parks of Boston.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10
18 to 24 in. " 35 " 2 50 " 10 \$15 00 per 100

Rosa setigera has beautiful autumn foliage as well as very showy flowers.

YELLOW RAMBLER ROSE.

(Aglaia.)

As a creamy-yellow rose, we can heartily recommend this climber, being thoroughly hardy and a vigorous grower. The foliage is broad and effective.

The parents of this rose are said to be one of the Japanese Polyantha type and Reve d'Or, the latter a famous climbing tea rose, very popular in Europe.

It bears clusters of fair-sized flowers in great quantities.

We wish to particularly commend our pot-grown stock of this and other climbing plants, with which we have taken great pains to grow thrifty, well-rooted plants. By using this, plants may be set out at any season of the year that the ground is open.



Yellow Rambler Rose. (Aglaia.)

NEW HYBRID WICHURAIANA ROSES.

The general satisfaction that these new hybrids of this very useful hardy rose has given, has created a great demand for them.

Universal Favorite. A free grower, producing long branching shoots, with bright shiny foliage in abundance, and soft light pink double flowers, two inches in diameter, strongly perfumed. Extra strong from 4 in. pots, \$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10 \$25 00 per 100

South Orange Perfection. This is a gem, with free growth close to the ground and multitudes of the most perfectly formed double white flowers, about one and a half inches in diameter. soft blush pink at the tips, changing to white.

From 4 in pots.....\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10

Pink Roamer. This is without question a hybrid between the Wichuraiana and "Sweet Brier." The flowers have the character of the former, while the growth, which is very rampant, partakes more of the "Wichuraiana." The single flowers, which are produced in close heads, are nearly two inches in diameter, bright rich pink, with almost a white centre, which lightens up the orange red stamens, producing an effect, which, combined with the fragrance, makes it one of the most valuable roses in cultivation.

From 4 in. pots.....\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10
" 6 in. " 1 00 " 7 50 " 10

Wichuraiana Roses are often called Memorial Rose, being frequently planted in cemeteries.



NEW HYBRID WICHURAIANA ROSES.

Because of their trailing nature, and bright, shining green—almost evergreen—leaves, the Wichuraiana roses have a great value that is already well known. The hybrids lend variety, and are otherwise desirable by their earlier-blooming character. They can be assorted with the common form, therefore, without disturbing the effect of the later-blooming flower. They keep the same trailing habit, though it is possible to train them on a trellis like any running rose. The freedom of growth is wonderful, frequently averaging over eighteen feet in length. It can be readily seen by this that it is just the plant needed for covering banks and trailing over walls or along bare ground.

The extreme hardiness of the Wichuraiana is well recognized; and as it is not particular as to the soil in which it is planted, it is adaptable to almost any situation. It is also suitable for pot-culture, and forces well.

(For prices, see page 50.)

For low walls, the Wichuraiana is quite suitable; the long branches may be trimmed.

LORD PENZANCE'S HYBRID SWEET BRIERS.

These lovely hybrids, apart from their extreme beauty, are most interesting, being crosses between the common Sweet Brier and various other Roses, such as Austrian Brier, varieties of Gallica, etc. It is certain they are a great acquisition. Like their parent, the common Sweet Brier, the foliage is deliciously scented. The flowers are of the most beautiful tints and produced in great profusion. Not the least of their recommendations is the fact that they are perfectly hardy even in the coldest situations, and possess a robust vigor which is quite astonishing, bushes four or five years old throwing up shoots ten, twelve, and even fifteen feet high; these, when covered with flowers of the most delicate shades, have a most gorgeous effect.

Strong plants.....\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10

Amy Robsart. Lovely deep rose; the buds before opening are most graceful, of true Sweet Brier type.

Anne of Cierstein. Dark crimson, followed by an abundance of pretty clustered bunches of hips; branching habit.

Brenda. Maiden's blush or peach, dainty in color and shade, the contrast and effect of the bright golden anthers add peculiar charm to this variety.

Flora M'Ilvor. Pure white, blush rose, perfect for cutting. Large flowers, graceful in growth and habit; a gem.

Lucy Ashton. Pretty white blooms with pink edges, not so large as some others, wonderfully free flowering; free grower with rather erect shoots, foliage as sweet as the old Sweet Brier.

Lady Penzance. Beautiful soft tint of copper with a peculiar metallic lustre; the base of each petal is a bright yellow, very free flowering, with a delicious perfume from foliage and flower, a wonderful grower, shoots pendulous.

Lord Penzance. Soft shade of fawn passing to a lovely emerald yellow in the centre, sometimes toned with a most delicate pink; a good grower and abundant bloomer.

Meg Merrilees. Gorgeous crimson; very free flowering.

Rose Bradwardine. Beautiful clear rose, perfect in shape; very profuse, strong, robust habit

RUBUS. Flowering Bramble.

Rubus fruticosus. Double Flowering Bramble. (Creeping.) This bears double white flowers towards the close of June.

1 to 2 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each

" **laciniatus.** Cut-leaved Bramble.

1 to 2 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each

" **odoratus.** Flowering Raspberry. (2½ to 3 ft.) A very pretty, large bush, which towards the middle of June is prettily clothed with rosy purple flowers.

2 to 3 ft. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each \$ 75 per 10 \$6 00 per 100
3 ft. Trans..... 35 " 2 00 " 10

SAMBUCUS. Elder.

Sambucus Canadensis. Common Elder. (5 to 6 ft.) This is valued for its flat heads of flowers in June and its reddish purple berries in the fall. Grows naturally in damp situations.

3 to 5 ft. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10

" **var. aurea.** (5 to 6 ft.) The golden foliage of this makes it in much demand. It makes a showy appearance when planted in shrub beds.

18 to 24 in. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
18 in. Trans..... 35 "

" **var. laciniata.** (5 to 6 ft.) A cut-leaved kind.

2 to 3 ft. Cuttings.....\$ 35 each

" **var. variegata.** (5 to 6 ft.) The foliage is nicely variegated white and green.

3 ft. 2 years.....\$ 35 each

" **nigra.** (15 to 20 ft.) The European Elder.

8 to 12 in. Seed.....\$ 25 each \$1 00 per 10

" **pubens.** (6 to 8 ft.) Red berried Elder. Noted for its bunches of pretty red berries.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10

SPIRÆA.

Spiræa arguta. (5 to 6 ft.) A species new in cultivation and destined to become very popular. Its sprays of showy white flowers are considered at least the equal of any other spiræa.

2 to 2½ ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each

" **Billardii.** (5 to 6 ft.) This bears spikes of rosy pink flowers, commencing about the middle of June, and continuing to some extent all summer.

3 ft. 2 years.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10
2 to 2½ ft. Trans..... 35 " 2 00 " 10

" **Bumalda.** (2 to 3 ft.) One of the best of the newer sorts. It bears numerous flat heads of rosy pink flowers towards the middle of June, and continues to produce them until the close of autumn. It is of compact growth.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$2 00 per 10
2 to 2½ ft. " 35 " 2 50 " 10

" **var. Anthony Waterer.** (2 to 3 ft.) This is a most beautiful variety of Bumalda. In habit of growth it is the same as its parent, growing about 2 to 3 feet in height, and making a shapely bush. The heads of flowers are almost as broad again as the older kind, and are crimson in the bud and when first open, fading afterwards to a deep pink. It blooms about the close of June, and if the flowers are cut off as fast as they commence to decay, there will be a continuance of them throughout the season, to some extent. It is useful for edging shrubby beds, planting in masses, or as a single specimen where a low, bushy flowering shrub is required. (See illustration.)

8 to 12 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$2 00 per 10
2 to 2½ ft. " 50 " 3 50 " 10



Spiræa Anthony Waterer.
(Flowers bright pink.)

Spiræa bullata crispa. A dwarf kind, bearing flat heads of pink flowers.

6 to 8 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each

" **callosa.** (3 to 4 ft.) The flowers of this are pink, and in large flat heads. It blooms the first week in July, and continues for several weeks.

3 ft. Trans. bushy..\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10 \$12 00 per 100

" **var. alba.** (2 to 3 ft.) The same as the above, but with a very dwarf growth and white flowers.

12 to 15 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10
2 to 2½ ft. " 50 " 3 00 " 10

The dwarf character of *Spiræa callosa* makes it invaluable.

- Spiræa var. superba.** (2 to 3 ft.) This, too, is of dwarf growth. The pinkish white flowers appear in late June.
 18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$12 00 per 100
 2½ to 3 ft. " " 35 " " 3 00 " 10
- " **carpinifolia.** (3 to 4 ft.) A white flowered sort, the blossoms appearing in the first week of July, being in upright spikes.
 3 ft 2 years.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10
 2 to 2½ ft. Trans..... 35 " " 2 00 " 10
- " **chamædrifolia.** (4 to 5 ft.) It has white flowers, bunched along the branches. A very pretty sort.
 18 to 24 in Cuttings.....\$ 25 each
 2 to 2½ ft. 2 years..... 35 " "
- " **Douglasii.** (3 to 4 ft.) The flowers of this are produced in upright spikes, pink in color. A good sort for late summer.
 2 to 2½ ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$2 00 per 10
 3 to 3½ ft " " 35 " " 2 50 " 10
- " **opulifolia.** (5 to 6 ft.) The flowers are white, in flat heads, opening about the first of June.
 2 to 2½ ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$8 00 per 100
 4 to 5 ft " " 35 " " 2 50 " 10

SPIRÆA PRUNIFOLIA.

(Bridal Wreath.)

Our illustration but poorly shows the nature of this beautiful, old-fashioned shrub, whose long spikes of snow-white flowers surmount a bush of compact, symmetrical habit.

The flowers are among the first to appear in spring, and no others are showier. A large block of them in our nurseries is a sight worth coming a distance to see when in flower.

The leaf is small, roundish and shining green. Plant single specimens or in masses.



- Spiræa var. aurea.** (5 to 6 ft.) The same as the preceding, but with golden foliage, which is exceedingly pretty in early spring.
 3 to 4 ft. 2 years.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10
 4 to 5 ft. 2 " " 50 " " 3 00 " 10
- " **paniculata.** (3 to 4 ft.) A very good sort, bearing compressed panicles of pink flowers at the close of June.
 2½ to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each
- " **prunifolia.** Bridal Wreath. (4 to 5 ft.) The pretty double white flowers are in bunches of twos and threes all along the almost leafless stems. They usually expand about May 1st, just as the leaves are budding. (See illustration.)
 3 to 3½ ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$2 00 per 10 \$15 00 per 100
 3½ to 4 ft. " " 35 " " 3 00 " 10
 4 to 5 ft. " " 50 " " 4 00 " 10

- Spiræa Reevesii.** (Single.) (3 to 4 ft.) The beautiful clusters of white flowers appear about the 20th of May.
 18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10
 3 to 3½ ft. " " 35 " " 3 00 " 10 \$20 00 per 100
- " **var. fl. pl.** (Double.) (3 to 4 ft.) The same as the preceding, but with double flowers, which open a few days later. Both are compact in their habit and have slim twigs and branches.
 18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each
 3 to 4 ft. " " 35 " "
- " **Regeliana.** (4 to 5 ft.) The dense panicles of pink flowers appear about the close of June. Then from young shoots of the same season there is often a fresh crop of flowers in late summer.
 3 ft. 2 years.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10
 2 to 2½ ft. Trans..... 35 " " 2 50 " 10
- " **rotundifolia.** (3 to 4 ft.) This has clusters of white flowers in June. The leaves are round and of dark green color.
 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each
 4 ft. " " 35 " "
- " **salicifolia.** (4 to 5 ft.) The flowers are white, in panicles, and expand toward the end of June.
 2½ to 3 ft. 2 years.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10
 2 to 2½ ft. Trans..... 35 " " 2 50 " 10
- " **sorbifolia.** (5 to 6 ft.) A distinct species, with large compound leaves and large heads of white flowers.
 12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$2 00 per 10
 2 to 3 ft. " " 50 " "
- " **Thunbergii.** (3 to 4 ft.) This has single white flowers, in bunches of two to four, along the almost leafless stems, generally in the first days of May. The leaves are narrow and of light green color. It is very graceful in appearance, the branches being somewhat drooping.
 18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$2 00 per 10 \$15 00 per 100
 2 to 2½ ft. " " 35 " " 2 50 " 10
 2½ to 3 ft. " " 50 " "
- " **tomentosa.** (3 to 4 ft.) The flowers are pink, in panicles, appearing in mid-summer.
 1 ft. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each
- " **Van Houttei.** (4 to 5 ft.) A very good kind, bushy and hardy, like Reevesii, but perhaps better. The flowers are white, in bunches, and appear in great quantities about the middle of May.
 1 to 2 ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 25 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
 2 to 2½ ft. " " 25 " " 1 75 " 10
 3 ft. " " 35 " " 2 50 " 10 20 00 " 100
 5 ft. Heavy specimens 1 00

STAPHYLEA. Bladder Nut.

- Staphylea Bumalda.** (10 to 12 ft.) Japanese Bladder Nut. This produces neat elongated clusters of white flowers, sweet-scented, in the early days of May.
 2 to 2½ ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each
- " **Colchica.** Asiatic Bladder Nut. (8 to 10 ft.) This is of shrub-like growth, producing clusters of white flowers, not unlike a white lilac, which are much admired. Flowers in early May.
 2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10
 3 to 4 ft. " " 35 " " 2 50 " 10
 4 to 5 ft. " " 50 " " 4 00 " 10
 6 to 8 ft. Specimens..... 1 00 "
- " **trifolia.** American Bladder Nut. (8 to 10 ft.) The flowers are not as conspicuous as those of the others, but still are beautiful. They appear towards the close of June.
 2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10
 5 to 6 ft. " " 75 " " 5 00 " 10

STEPHANANDRA.

- Stephanandra flexuosa.** (3 to 4 ft.) A compact growing shrub, with small, hawthorn-like leaves, and bearing bunches of small white flowers in early June. (See illustration, page 54.)
 2 to 2½ ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10 \$20 00 per 100
 2½ to 3 ft. " " 50 " " 3 50 " 10 25 00 " 100

The mass of white flowers of Spiræa Reevesii make shrubberies attractive.

STUARTIA.

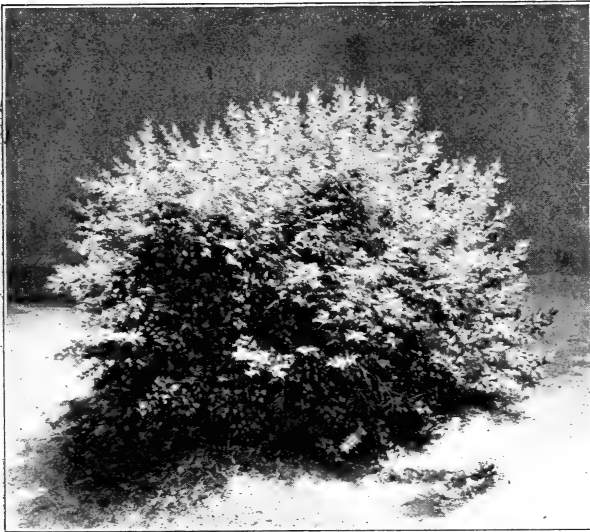
Stuartia Virginica. This blooms in mid-June, producing lovely white flowers with purple stamens. One of the rarest native shrubs, and one of wonderful beauty.

2 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each
3 to 4 ft. " 1 00 "

STYRAX.

Styrax Japonica. (8 to 10 ft.) A very valuable large shrub. The branches are loaded with white flowers on long stems, which all hang downwards. As it gets six to eight feet high before blooming, a fine display appears when the flowers expand. They open early in June. It makes an excellent small sized tree, suitable for planting in small yards or cemetery lots; the flowers make it particularly useful for this purpose.

2 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each.



Stephanandra flexuosa.

(See page 53.)

SYMPHORICARPOS. Snowberry.

Symphoricarpos racemosus. White Fruited Snowberry.

(3 to 4 ft.) This shrub is very much valued for its white berries in the fall. It is very ornamental when planted in masses.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
2 to 3 ft. " 35 "

" **vulgaris.** (3 to 4 ft.) This one bears red berries, which, though not as large as those of the other one, are more thickly clustered along the stems. It is also much used in large plantings.

2 to 3 ft. Trans\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
3 to 4 ft. " 35 " 2 50 " 10 18 00 " 100

" **var. variegatus.** (3 to 4 ft.) Of the same character as the last, but with variegated leaves.

12 to 18 in. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each
2 ft. Trans..... 35 "

SYRINGA. Lilac.

Syringa Emodi. (5 to 6 ft.) This species differs from the garden lilac. It has large, shiny foliage, and loose heads of whitish flowers. It blooms in early June, and is particularly useful on this account; other lilacs being out of flower then.

6 to 12 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$2 00 per 10
18 to 24 in. " 35 "

Syringa Josikæa. (5 to 6 ft.) Resembling Emodi a good deal, but this one has dark lilac-colored flowers. It blooms the first week in June. It is distinct and valuable.

6 to 12 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10
12 to 18 in. " 35 "

" **ligustrina.** (8 to 10 ft.) This is one of the lilacs with privet-like heads of white flowers, not of the old garden lilac type, but still quite desirable. It blooms in open heads in the first week in June.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each

" **oblata.** (4 to 5 ft.) An early flowering, light purple species, with large, round, dark green leaves. Flowers before any other lilac, in spring.

6 to 12 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each

" **Pekinense.** (8 to 10 ft.) Belonging to the ligustrina section, flowering in early June.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each
4 to 5 ft. " 35 "

" **var. pendula.** (5 to 6 ft.) A drooping form of the privet-flowered section, which makes a pretty object when grafted on tall stems.

4 to 5 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each

5 to 6 ft. " 1 00 "

8 to 10 ft. Very heavy specimens \$ 5 00 to \$8 00 each

" **Persica.** Persian Lilac. (7 to 8 ft.) The slender growth and profuse blooming of this sort make it most desirable. The flowers are light purple and are in open heads, completely covering the bush. The habit is more open than that of the common lilac.

2 to 2½ ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 75 per 10

2½ to 3 ft. " 35 " 2 50 " 10

4 to 5 ft. " 75 " 6 00 " 10

" **var. alba.** (7 to 8 ft.) Of the same habit as the preceding one, but with whitish lilac flowers.

1 ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each.

2 to 2½ ft. " 35 "

" **Rothomagensis.** (7 to 8 ft.) Differing but little from Persica, but the flowers are more of a reddish purple.

2 to 3 ft. Trans\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10

3 to 4 ft. " 35 " 2 50 " 10

4 to 5 ft. " 50 "

5 to 6 ft. " Specimens 1 00 "

" **vulgaris.** (8 to 10 ft.) This, and the varieties below mentioned, are the true old garden lilacs. This one is the common purple, and, as with all its varieties, it blooms about the second week in May.

18 to 24 in. Trans. bushy..\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100

2 to 3 ft. " 30 " 2 00 " 10

3 to 4 ft. " 35 " 2 50 " 10

4 to 5 ft. " 50 " 4 00 " 10

" **var. alba.** (8 to 10 ft.) The white form of the common Lilac.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100

18 to 24 in. " 25 " 2 00 " 10 15 00 " 100

2 to 3 ft. " 35 " 3 00 " 10

" **var. Ambroise Verschaffelt.** (6 to 7 ft.) Light purple.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each

3 to 4 ft. " 50 "

" **var. Amethystine.** (6 to 7 ft.) Violet purple.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each

2 ft. " 35 "

" **var. Comte Horace de Choiseul.** Reddish lilac. Double.

2½ ft. Trans\$ 50 each

" **var. Charles X.** (6 to 7 ft.) Purple, with reddish tint.

2 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each.

" **var. Dr. Stockhardt.** White.

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each

" **var. Cloire de Moulins.** Purplish Rose, large flower.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each

3 to 4 ft. " 75 "

" **var. Leon Simon.** Dark Lilac.

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each

" **var. Louis Spath.** (6 to 7 ft.) Dark Reddish Purple.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each

The attractiveness of *Symphoricarpos vulgaris* lies in its foliage as well as in its fruit and growth.

Syringa vulgaris Marie Legraye. (3 to 4 ft.) Large white flowers and large panicles. A very dwarf sort.
 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each
 18 to 24 in. "..... 35 "

" **var. plena.** (7 to 8 ft.) Double dark lilac, blooms a day or two in advance of the others.

4 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each
 5 to 7 ft. "..... 1 00 "

" **var. Princess Marie.** (6 to 7 ft.) Purple.
 4 to 5 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each

" **var. Professor Sargent.** (6 to 7 ft.) Cherry red in bud, dark violet when fully opened.
 2 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each

Syringa vulgaris pyramidalis. (6 to 7 ft.) Fine rosy purple. Upright in growth. Double; fine.
 5 ft. Trans.....\$1 00 each

var. rubella fl. plena. Large, double, clear red, good.
 12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each
 2 ft. "..... 50 "

" **var. rubra de Marley.** (6 to 7 ft.) Dark lilac. A good sort.
 2 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each

" **var. rubra insignis.** (6 to 7 ft.) Rosy purple. Very good. Dark red in bud. Beyond question the best of all.
 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$3 00 per 10
 4 to 5 ft. "..... 50 " 4 00 " 10
 5 to 7 ft. "..... 1 00 "

THE LATEST HYBRID WICHURAIANA ROSES.

These hybrids are distinctly new and remarkable, Jersey Beauty being a cross between Wichuraiana and Perle des Jardins, and Evergreen Gem between Wichuraiana and Madame Hoste.

Although all the Wichuraiana type have a tendency towards an evergreen character, these are so positive in that direction as to have earned the unique title of Evergreen Roses. Naturally the leaves are comparatively insect-proof, and always maintain a shining-green color. They are extremely strong growers, one four-year-old plant covering a space of 240 square feet, with shoots from 12 to 25 feet long.

They bloom freely; the flowers are pale yellow, opening to a cream color, of much larger size than the old Wichuraiana. Jersey Beauty is double; Evergreen Gem is single; both are fragrant. These roses are excellent for covering banks, rocks or any open spot that it is desired to cover with a low creeping mass of foliage.

Prices: Extra strong plants, from 6-in. pots, \$1.00 each; \$7.50 per 10; \$50.00 per 100.



The Latest Hybrid Wichuraiana Roses.

We have a few fine large specimens of Persian Lilac not catalogued.

- Syringa vulgaris Senator Volland.** (6 to 7 ft.) Rosy red.
12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each
- " **villosa.** (5 to 6 ft.) A Japanese species, with large branching panicles, flowers light purple in bud, white when open. Blooms late in May.
6 to 12 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 00 per 10
2 ft. " 35 "

TAMARIX. Tamarisk.

- Tamarix Africana (tetrandra.)** (7 to 8 ft.) The leaves of all the Tamarix are very small. This sort has light pink flowers in small slender racemes, which appear towards the close of May. The Tamarisk thrives well at the seashore.
12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
18 to 24 in. " 35 " 2 00 " 10 18 00 " 100
- " **Callica.** (Chinensis.) (7 to 8 ft.) Resembles the preceding a great deal, and blooms about the same time.
12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
18 to 24 in. " 35 " 2 25 " 10 18 00 " 100
- " **Indica.** (7 to 8 ft.) All the species are alike in foliage to a great extent, but this one blooms in August; the flowers are pale rose.
18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 25 per 10 \$18 00 per 100
- " **Japonica plumosa.** (7 to 8 ft.) There is some little variation in the foliage and habit of growth of this one, and, like the preceding one, it blooms in August.
18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10

UNGNADIA.

- Ungnadia speciosa.** (6 to 10 ft.) A Texan shrub, bearing light pink flowers in early summer. Rare.
6 to 10 in. Seed\$ 50 each

VACCINIUM. Huckleberry.

- Vaccinium corymbosum.** Blueberry. (3 to 4 ft.) This has bunches of white flowers in May, followed by edible fruit in August. It grows to a large sized shrub, and in the autumn its foliage changes to a deep scarlet.
12 to 18 in. Trans\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10
2 to 2½ ft. " heavy.... 35 "
- " **vacillans.** (2 to 3 ft.) A low growing shrub; and one of those giving the huckleberry of commerce.
10 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each

VIBURNUM.

- Viburnum acerifolium.** Maple-Leaved. (4 ft.) A low-growing shrub, bearing flat heads of white flowers, in late May, followed by clusters of black berries in fall. A good variety for growing in masses, in woods or in shaded places.
18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10
3 to 3½ ft. " 35 "
- " **cassinoides.** (4 to 5 ft.) The green leaves and the flat heads of white flowers constitute pleasing features in this shrub. It blooms in June and bears black-colored berries in the fall.
12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 25 per 10
- " **cotinifolium.** A large growing desirable shrub, producing corymbs of white flowers early in May, followed by berries which become pink, red and black in turn as they ripen. Useful either as a single plant or in groups.
2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10
4 to 5 ft. " 1 00 " 7 50 " 10
- " **dentatum.** (4 ft.) A bushy sort, very pretty when its white flowers expand in early June. The berries which follow change to a black color when ripe.
2½ to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10 \$20 00 per 100
3 to 4 ft. " heavy.... 50 " 3 50 " 10 30 00 " 100
4 to 5 ft. " 75 " 5 00 " 10 40 00 " 100
- " **dilatatum.** (5 to 6 ft.) The white flowers of this are succeeded by pretty red berries.
12 to 15 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10
2 to 3 ft. " 50 "

Viburnum Lantana. A valuable species, greatly resembling *contingifolium*, but with smaller foliage.

- 18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10
3 to 4 ft. " 35 " 2 50 " 10
4 to 5 ft. " 75 " "
7 to 8 ft. " 1 00 "
- " **Lentago.** (8 to 10 ft.) A large shrub, bearing clusters of white flowers towards the close of May.
2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each
- " **Nepalense.** (5 to 6 ft.) A strong grower, foliage large, and the bush of compact form. The flowers are white and come in early June.
2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 75 per 10 \$15 00 per 100
3 to 4 ft. " heavy.... 50 " 3 50 " 10 30 00 " 100
5 to 6 ft. " 75 " 5 00 " 10
- " **nudum.** (5 to 6 ft.) This has handsome shining green leaves, and white flowers, in flat heads, June 25th.
6 to 8 in. Seed.....\$ 25 each
- " **Opulus (Oxycoccus.)** High-bush Crauberry. (4 to 5 ft.) Flowers in large, flat heads in the latter part of May. The outer flowers are of good size, the inner ones quite small. In the fall it is full of bright red berries.
2½ to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 85 each \$2 00 per 10 \$15 00 per 100
3 to 4 ft. " 50 " 3 00 " 10 20 00 " 100
- " **var. nanum.** (1 to 2½ ft.) This is a veritable dwarf variety, growing very bushy, but with little disposition to flower.
6 to 8 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
- " **var. sterilis.** Common Snowball. (6 to 7 ft.) This well-known shrub finds great favor with planters. The large balls come singly, hanging by stems along the branches, expanding towards the close of May, a little in advance of the Japanese.
2 to 2½ ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$2 00 per 10 \$15 00 per 100
4 ft. " heavy.... 50 " 3 00 " 10 20 00 " 100
5 ft. " 75 " 5 00 " 10 35 00 " 100
- " **phlebotrychium.** (6 to 8 ft.) The good sized flat heads of white flowers are quite ornamental.
2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each
3 to 4 ft. " 50 "
- " **plicatum.** (6 to 7 ft.) Japanese Snowball. One of the best of shrubs. Of upright bushy growth, entire leaves, and bearing heads of white flowers in great profusion, it stands unrivalled among shrubs. Much superior to the old snowball. It blooms towards the close of May.
18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10 \$20 00 per 100
2 to 2½ ft. " 50 "
- " **var. rotundifolium.** (6 to 7 ft.) This is a round leaved variety of the last named. It blooms a week in advance of the other. The individual flowers which make up the ball are rather larger than the type, and the leaves turn to a beautiful bronze and purple color in fall.
12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$2 00 per 10 \$15 00 per 100
2½ to 3 ft. " 50 " 3 50 " 10 25 00 " 100
- " **prunifolium.** Sheepberry. (6 to 8 ft.) A large growing shrub, bearing flat clusters of white flowers about the 15th of May, followed by black fruit in the fall.
12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$2 00 per 10
18 to 24 in. " 35 " 2 50 " 10 \$20 00 per 100
2 to 2½ ft. " 50 " 3 50 " 10 30 00 " 100
- " **Sieboldi.** (7 to 8 ft.) This bears clusters of white flowers about May 20th, succeeded by clusters of red berries. The leaves are very large, heavy, and dark green. It may be an evergreen in the South. It makes almost a small tree. A most desirable plant, especially when grown singly as a specimen.
12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$2 00 per 10 \$18 00 per 100
2 to 2½ ft. " 50 " 3 50 " 10
4 to 5 ft. " 75 " 5 00 " 10
- " **var. variegatum.** (7 to 8 ft.) This variety of the preceding sort differs in having variegated leaves.
18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 75 each
- " **tomentosum.** (6 to 8 ft.) A very desirable species, bearing large flat heads of white flowers, which perfect themselves about the 2nd week of May. The scarlet berries which appear in August are remarkably showy, though small.
18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10
2½ to 3 ft. " 50 "
3 to 3½ ft. " 75 " 6 00 " 10

The large, heavy foliage of *Viburnum dentatum* is very ornamental.



VITEX AGNUS-CASTUS.

Because of its blooming quite late in autumn as well as for its beauty, *Vitex agnus-castus* is much sought for by planters. Its blooming period is through August and September, during which period it has but few companions in flower.

There are three varieties, lilac, white and blue. While all are needed, the blue is particularly beautiful. The flowers are in loose panicles, on the ends of the shoots, and when well expanded make a nice display.

VITEX Chaste Shrub.

Vitex Agnus-castus. (3 to 4 ft.) This is a valuable shrub because of its flowering in August and September when but few shrubs are in bloom. The flowers are in loose panicles, lilac in color.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each
5 ft. " " " 75 "

" **var. alba.** (3 to 4 ft.) White flowers.

12 to 18 in. Cuttings\$ 35 each

" **var. caerulea.** Flowers blue.

3 to 4 ft. Trans\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10 \$12 00 per 100
5 ft. " " " 75 "

WEIGELA. *Diervilla.*

Weigela amabilis. (4 to 5 ft.) A medium sized bush, the flowers of which are almost white. It blooms towards the close of May.

3 to 3½ ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10 \$15 00 per 100
3½ to 4 ft. " heavy.... 50 " " 3 50 " 10

" **var. variegata.** (3 to 4 ft.) This is esteemed for its variegated leaves as well as for its light pink flowers.

2 to 2½ ft. Trans. bushy.\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10 \$18 00 per 100
2½ to 3 ft. " " " 50 " " 3 50 " 10

" **arborea versicolor.** (4 to 5 ft.) This is the first to flower of our collection. Its dark, rose-colored blossoms expand about the 20th of May.

3 to 3½ ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10 \$15 00 per 100
3½ to 4 ft. " heavy.... 50 " " 3 00 " 10 25 00 " 100

" **candida.** (4 to 5 ft.) A tall grower, the flowers creamy white, blooming at the close of May.

3 to 3½ ft. Trans. bushy.\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10 \$20 00 per 100
4 to 5 ft. " heavy. 75 " " 5 00 " 10

Weigela Desboisii. (5 to 6 ft.) A tall grower, with stiff shoots. The flowers are of a dark rose.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each
3 to 4 ft. " bushy.... 50 " \$4 00 per 10

" **floribunda.** (4 to 5 ft.) This fine crimson-flowered one blooms towards the close of May. The white stamens projecting from the flowers are quite a feature.

2 ft. Trans..... \$ 35 each
3 ft. " " " 50 "

" **Croenewegenii.** (5 to 6 ft.) One of the vigorous, tall growers. The flowers are dark rose.

3 to 3½ ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10
3½ to 4 ft. " heavy ... 50 " " 3 50 " 10

" **rosea.** (3 to 4 ft.) The first known, and perhaps the most esteemed of all. It forms a well proportioned shrub, and bears its rose-colored flowers in great profusion towards the close of May.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each
3 to 4 ft. " " " 50 "

XANTHOCERAS.

Xanthoceras sorbifolia. (5 to 6 ft) A very popular new shrub. The flowers are white, with crimson centre, and expand about the middle of May. It should be severely pruned when transplanted.

10 to 12 in. Trans \$ 25 each \$2 00 per 10
12 to 18 in. " " " 35 "

ZANTHORHIZA.

Zanthorhiza apiifolia. (2 to 3 ft.) A native shrub, of low growth, bearing racemes of plum-colored, small flowers early in May.

6 to 10 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10
12 to 18 in. " " " 35 "



WEIGELA.

We consider the various kinds of *Weigela* among the most desirable flowering shrubs, for several reasons, and we recommend their inclusion in every planting where practicable.

The long shoots with an abundance of flowers, harmonizing well with the foliage are excellent for cutting for decorative purposes.

When well-pruned, to encourage young growth, a good bushy specimen may be secured.

In shrubby groups they should be set well towards the background, as they grow strongly.

Arborea versicolor will be found a very desirable kind. All transplanted stock is bushy.

SHRUBS VALUED FOR THEIR ORNAMENTAL FRUIT.

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Special Offer of Flowering Shrubs FOR IMMEDIATE EFFECT

Our nurseries are noted for the immense assortment of ornamental stock which we carry in all sizes, from the small one-year seedling plants to large trees and shrubs for planting for immediate effect. This is especially the case with our large shrubbery—tall, strong, bushy stock, so unlike the light grades commonly offered and which have not the bulk while yet of favorable height. The illustration of the Deutzia (page 5) will give you an idea of the grade of this heavy stock. Of course, there are some plants that are naturally not of as bushy a character as the Deutzia; still, everything we propose to supply in this offer will be very satisfactory stock of this character.

Our large grade shrubs are given just as much care and cultivation as our smaller stock; it is thoroughly manured and constantly cultivated through the summer, and the plants are given ample room to develop.

For new places this stock will prove very effective. This stock must not be confounded with "Surplus" and "Over-grown" plants sometimes offered, as our plants are *first-class in every particular*.

Special Offer for Shrubs in Good Assortment

OUR SELECTION OF VARIETIES

25 plants, 3 to 5 feet, for.....	\$ 8.50	100 plants, 3 to 5 feet, for.....	\$20.00
50 plants, 3 to 5 feet, for.....	15.00	500 plants, 3 to 5 feet, for.....	75.00

The 3-foot plants are such varieties as Spiræa Reevesii, etc., which do not grow tall, but are very bushy for their height. The Shrubs consist in part of Weigela, assorted; Spiræa, assorted; Deutzia, assorted; Snowball, Common; Barberry; White Fringe; Cotoneaster; Euonymus, Strawberry Tree; Halesia, Silver Bell; Forsythia, Golden Bell; Hydrangea; Bush Honeysuckles, assorted; Rhodotypos; Snowberry, Red Berried; Lilacs, assorted.

Among shrubs valued for their ornamental fruit, none excel Rosa rugosa.

EVERGREENS.

"SEED" indicates that the stock is in the original seed-beds.

"VERY BUSHY" indicates extra heavy stock.

FIGURES IN PARENTHESIS indicate about the height of the plant at maturity.

PRICES:—Five evergreens of any one variety and of the same size furnished at the rate per 10. Twenty-five at the rate per 100. When 250 or more are required a special price will be given by letter.

It should be remembered that the height does not indicate the value of a tree. If, as frequently is the case, a tree is very dense and spreading its value is greater than a slim tree of the same height. Customers may depend upon us to select plants of full value for the price charged.

Evergreens selected by customers in the nurseries, will be charged for according to their value. When customers do not specify the size or price of the evergreen wanted, it must be taken for granted that the selection of a suitable size is left to our judgment.

ABIES. (PICEA.) Spruce.

(See also Picea, page 62.)

Botanical authorities generally agree that what have been called Abies should be Picea, and vice versa, but we continue the names under which our customers have known the trees.

Abies alba. White Spruce. (25 to 30 ft.) A native tree of medium size, forming naturally a close, pyramidal growth, and having blue-gray tinted foliage, which is much admired.

18 in. Trans..... \$ 35 each
3 ft. " 1 00 "

" **Alcockiana (Ajanensis.)** (25 to 30 ft.) A beautiful tree, the underside of the foliage being of a silvery blue color. We consider it one of the choicest of ornamental evergreens. An excellent tree for a specimen on a lawn.

2 to 2½ ft. Trans..... \$1 50 each
3 ft. " bushy.... 3 00 "
4 ft. " 4 00 "

" **Amorika.** (25 to 30 ft.) This species has somewhat silvery foliage, which well distinguishes it when of some size.

18 to 24 in. Trans \$1 00 each
2½ to 3 ft. " 2 50 "

" **Canadensis.** Hemlock Spruce. (35 to 40 ft.) A lovely native tree, of loose, open growth, unless it be pruned, when it makes a very dense bush. Whether as a single specimen or as a hedge plant, it has no equal.

12 to 15 in. Trans \$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10 \$20 00 per 100
18 to 24 in. " bushy.... 50 " 4 00 " 10 35 00 " 100
2 to 3 ft. " " 75 " 6 50 " 10 50 00 " 100
3 to 4 ft. " " 1 50 " 12 50 " 10 100 00 " 100

" **Douglasii.** Douglas Spruce. (35 to 40 ft.) A beautiful, rapid-growing tree, with nice dark green foliage. It is a splendid tree for lawn planting, and is used in all work where a particularly choice tree is required.

2 to 2½ ft. Trans.....\$1 25 each \$10 00 per 10
Selected specimens..... 1 50 and \$2 00 each

" **Engelmanni.** (20 to 25 ft.) A Colorado evergreen of much beauty, its foliage on the under side being of a light blue color. It is of slow growth and dense habit. It is quite a rare sort.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$1 00 each

" **excelsa.** Norway Spruce. (40 to 50 ft.) A well known evergreen, extensively used. It is of a rapid growth. It is much used for hedging as well as for single specimens, and for planting for shelter. As a hedge plant it is probably unequalled by any other evergreen, being hardy and making a dense, impenetrable hedge.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10
3 ft. " 75 " 5 00 " 10
4 ft. " 1 25 " 10 00 " 10 \$7 50 per 100
4 to 5 ft. Very bushy.... 1 75 " 15 00 " 10 125 00 " 100
6 to 7 ft. " 2 25 " 20 00 " 10 175 00 " 100
7 to 8 ft. " 3 00 " 25 00 " 10
10 to 12 ft. Heavy specimens 4 00, \$5 00 and \$8 00 each

" **var. aurea.** The foliage of this is of a distinct yellow appearance.

2 ft. Trans.....\$2 00 each
3 to 4 ft. " 3 50 "

" **var. inverta.** (12 to 15 ft.) A pendulous variety, of unique habit. The branches have an extremely irregular growth, similar to the Weeping Beech. Very good for planting with evergreens of regular outline or as a specimen by itself.

2 ft. Trans.....\$1 25 each
2½ to 3 ft. " 2 25 "

" **var. pyramidalis.** (25 to 30 ft.) A tall, slim, yet compact grower, of much use in plantings.

2 to 2½ ft. Trans.....\$1 25 each \$10 00 per 10
3 to 4 ft. " 2 25 " 20 00 " 10

" **var. Remonti.** (5 to 6 ft.) Of dwarf, spreading growth.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$1 00 each
2 ft. " 1 75 "

" **var. Wales Weeping.** The well-known Weeping Norway Spruce.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$2 00 each
3 to 3½ ft. " 2 50 "

" **nigra Doumetti.** (2 to 3 ft.) Of dwarf, dense and spreading growth; almost flat. It has small needles of bluish gray color. It is excellent for use when low growing specimen trees are wanted.

2 to 2½ ft. Trans. broad specimens, \$3 00 each

" **Hookeriana.** (40 to 50 ft.) The Pacific coast representative of our hemlock.

2 to 2½ ft. Trans.....\$1 50 each

" **orientalis.** Oriental Spruce. (30 to 35 ft.) A most desirable sort. It has some resemblance to an exceedingly fine-leaved Norway Spruce, but is better. The tree is erect growing, of fine outline, and with foliage of the darkest green. A species that is always used when making a selection for lawn planting.

2½ to 3 ft. Trans.....\$2 00 each \$17 50 per 10
3 to 4 ft. " 2 50, \$3 00 and \$3 50 each

" **polita.** (25 to 30 ft.) A beautiful Japanese Spruce, the young wood of which is of a yellowish tint. It is a rare and choice sort, and should be included when extra fine varieties are needed.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$1 00 each
2 to 3 ft. " 2 00 "

" **pungens.** (25 to 30 ft.) Colorado Blue Spruce. One of the handsomest of spruces. The foliage is silvery blue, and the tree takes on a dense, shapely habit without any pruning. It is in great demand for lawn planting. (See illustration, page 60.)

18 to 24 in. Trans (Meehans' Special Blue.) \$5 00 each
2½ to 3 ft. From large pots (Koster's Selected Blue.) \$5 00 and \$6 00 each

Our Norway Spruce are good bushy plants.



Abies pungens. (Colorado Blue Spruce.)

ANDROMEDA.

(For Deciduous Andromedas, see pages 11 and 33.)

Andromeda calyculata. (3 to 4 ft.) Besides its small evergreen leaves it has numerous small white flowers in May.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$4 00 per 10

“**Catesbæi.** (3 to 4 ft.) This has thick, shining green leaves, which change to a copper color in autumn. The drooping racemes of waxy white flowers appear towards the close of May.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 75 each \$5 00 per 10

“**floribunda.** (3 to 4 ft.) This native species is admired for its racemes of white flowers in early May, as well as for its evergreen character and its hardy nature.

12 to 15 in. Trans. bushy..\$ 75 each \$6 00 per 10

“**Japonica.** (3 to 4 ft.) A beautiful species, having bright green leaves and drooping racemes of waxy white flowers. The blossoms expand early in May. This is one of the most beautiful of dwarf broad-leaved evergreens, and one that has been largely planted during the past few years. It blooms with the first plants in spring,—the white flowers making a beautiful contrast with the dark green foliage. It is valuable for planting on the outer edges of Rhododendron and Azalea beds, or along the borders of woods or large masses of shrubbery.

12 in. Trans. bushy.....\$ 75 each \$6 00 per 10

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS.

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi. (Creeping.) An evergreen creeper, making long trailing shoots, well clothed with reddish green leaves. The small white flowers are followed by deep red berries.

1 foot. Trans.....\$ 75 each

AZALEA.

Azalea amoena. The well known Azalea with small evergreen leaves and rose-colored flowers, blooming early in spring.

6 to 10 in. From pots.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10 \$20 00 per 100
8 to 12 in. “ 50 “ 3 50 “ 10

BIOTA. Chinese Arbor-Vitæ.

(For American Arbor-Vitæ and varieties see Thuja, page 64.)

Biota orientalis. (15 to 20 ft.) This is the ordinary form. The very flat growth of the younger branches and its bright green foliage well distinguish it.

12 to 18 in. Seed..... \$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100

“**var. nana aurea.** Golden Chinese. (2 to 3 ft.) This has a bright golden tint with the green; and it makes but a dwarf, rounded growth. Useful for planting in evergreen beds. Much prettier than the old variety.

15 to 18 in. Specimens....\$ 1 00 each
2 ft. “ 2 00 “

BUXUS. Box.

Buxus arborescens. (10 to 12 ft.) The well known “Tree Box” of open growth, and forming a good sized bush in much less time than any other sort.

18 in. Trans. stocky.... \$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10 \$30 00 per 100

“**var. variegata.** (6 to 8 ft.) A beautiful bush, of slow growth, and bushy outline.

12 to 18 in. Trans..... \$ 50 each

“**Japonica aurea.** (6 to 8 ft.) A Japanese species, of somewhat upright growth, and having broad golden leaves.

8 to 10 in. Trans..... \$ 35 each

“**var. rotundifolia.** (4 to 5 ft.) A round-leaved species, of stout growth and dark green foliage.

12 to 15 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each. \$3 00 per 10 \$25 00 per 100
2 ft. “ heavy.... 2 00 “

“**sempervirens.** (2 to 3 ft.) The box bush of rounded form so often seen in gardens, and so much used for “Box Edging.”

3 to 5 in. Trans... ..\$5 00 per 100 \$50 00 per 1000

“**var. decussata.** (5 to 6 ft.) The large green foliage of this variety and erect growth make it much called for.

2 to 2½ ft. Specimens....\$2 00 each

CALLUNA. Scotch Heath.

Calluna vulgaris, (1 to 2 ft.) A low growing, spreading evergreen, bearing purplish white flowers in the early days of July. The blooming continues for some time. It will thrive in shady places and in quite poor or sandy soil. The true heather of Scotland.

Strong plants from pots...\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10 \$25 00 per 100

CEDRUS.

Cedrus Atlantica glauca. Mt. Atlas Cedar. (50 to 60 ft.)

It is surprising that this lovely tree has been so much overlooked. Its blue foliage is equal to many of the Colorado Blue Spruce. It is quite hardy here.

10 to 12 in. From pots..... \$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10

18 to 24 in. “ 1 50 “ 12 50 “ 10

4 to 5 ft. Trans..... 3 50 “

“**Deodara.** Deodar Cedar. (50 to 60 ft.) The Deodar Cedar is well known for its graceful growth and silvery foliage. While quite hardy here it is not so hardy as the other two in the extreme North.

8 to 12 in. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10

12 to 18 in. From pots..... 1 00 “ 7 50 “ 10

“**Libani.** Cedar of Lebanon (50 to 60 ft.) This beautiful and historical tree is entirely hardy with us. It is fast growing, soon forming a handsome specimen.

3 to 4 ft. Heavy..... \$4 00 each

Take note of our stock of Scotch Heath. It is just the thing needed for poor soil.

CRATÆGUS. Evergreen Thorn.

Cratægus pyracantha Lalandi. A shrub of rather straggling growth, bearing bunches of white flowers in May, and orange colored berries in the autumn.
8 to 12 in. Cuttings.....\$ 35 each

CRYPTOMERIA.

Cryptomeria Japonica. (40 to 50 ft.) One of the finest evergreens of Japan. Long in cultivation, but still not well known.
12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$1 00 each
2 to 3 ft. " 2 50 "

CUNNINGHAMIA.

Cunninghamia lanceolata. (30 to 40 ft.) Were it not that this needs a sheltered place it would be planted more than it is.
3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$3 00 each

CUPRESSUS.

Cupressus Lawsoniana. Lawson's Cypress. (40 to 50 ft.) This is perfectly hardy, and becomes a pyramidal tree of much beauty. The foliage is deep green, a color it retains all through the winter. A choice tree for lawn planting.
2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$1 25 each

" **var. Allumii.** This distinct variety has foliage of silvery blue.
12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$1 00 each

" **var. stricta viridis.** (25 to 30 ft.) This forms a compact, upright growth which, with its beautiful dark green foliage, make it much admired. Desirable as a specimen tree on a lawn or for planting in evergreen beds.
4 ft. Trans.....\$3 00 each.

" **thyoides.** White Cedar. (25 to 30 ft.) Found in abundance in the swamps of New Jersey, but flourishing finely in almost any situation. The foliage is small and neat, and the tree grows to a good size.
4 to 5 ft. Trans.....\$2 00 each \$15 00 per 10

" **var. variegata.** Possessing variegated foliage.
8 to 12 in. Trans.....\$ 75 each

DAPHNE.

Daphne Cneorum. A spreading, almost trailing shrub, forming pretty, green clumps. Early in May it produces heads of rosy pink flowers, and other flowers follow occasionally throughout the season. A useful plant for edging beds of Rhododendrons or Azaleas.
6 to 8 in. From pots....\$ 35 each \$3 00 per 10 \$25 00 per 100

ERICA. Heath.

Erica stricta. (1 to 2 ft.) This heath has a stiff, upright growth, and early in July has many small purplish flowers. It will thrive in poor or dryish soils.
8 to 12 in. From pots....\$ 50 each \$4 00 per 10

" **vagans capitata.** (1 to 2 ft.) This has small whitish flowers with purplish lip, which appear the first week of July, and continue for some time.
8 to 12 in. From pots....\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10 \$25 00 per 100

EUONYMUS.

Euonymus Japonicus. (5 to 6 ft.) A beautiful evergreen, having shining, green leaves, and doing well in positions free from much sunlight in winter. It does nicely along the sea coast, though probably not perfectly hardy north of New Jersey.
2 to 2½ ft. Trans. bushy...\$ 75 each \$5 00 per 10
2½ to 3 ft. " heavy... 1 50 "

" **var. variegatus.** (5 to 6 ft.) The leaves of this are edged with white. All of these kinds need to be free from sunlight in winter, or very nearly so, to escape injury from frost.
18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 75 each \$5 00 per 10

Euonymus Sieboldianus. (8 to 10 ft.) Of upright growth, and bearing pretty pink seed pods in fall.
18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$4 00 per 10
3 ft. " 1 00 "

ILEX. Holly.

Ilex aquifolia. English Holly. (8 to 10 ft.) This bright green-leaved holly is quite hardy in this vicinity. It has the brightest foliage of all.
12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$1 00 each
18 to 24 in. " 2 00 "

" **crenata.** A hardy, Japanese species, with small, shining, myrtle-like leaves.
10 to 12 in. Trans.....\$1 00 each

" **opaca.** American Holly. (20 to 25 ft.) The leaves are not as dark a green as those of the English species, but its hardness and bright red berries make it very desirable. The leaves should be cut off when transplanting, as with all hollies.
12 to 18 in. From pots....\$ 50 each
2 to 2½ ft. " " 1 00 "

JUNIPERUS.

Juniperus Chinensis. Chinese Juniper. (8 to 10 ft.) A fast growing, erect and fairly bushy grower.
12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each

" **communis.** (6 to 7 ft.) Our native Juniper, making a medium sized bush of, say 6 to 8 ft., and having silvery foliage. It will grow in either low and damp soils or in high, stony ground.
12 to 18 in. Seed.....\$ 25 each \$2 00 per 10

" **var. aurea.** Douglas's Golden. (2 ft.) A dwarf form, almost creeping, the foliage of which is of a beautiful golden color. It makes a beautiful edging for evergreen beds.
8 to 12 in. broad Trans...\$ 50 each
18 to 24 in. Heavy specimens 2 50 "

" **Hibernica.** Irish. (8 to 10 ft.) Of upright, slim growth, much in the style of the Irish Yew.
12 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each

" **pendula.** (6 to 8 ft.) A drooping variety.
12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 50 each

" **prostrata.** (1 to 1½ ft.) Grows almost close to the ground.
12 to 18 in. diam. Trans...\$ 35 each \$3 00 per 10
18 to 24 in. " " 75 "

" **Sabina.** (3 to 4 ft.) Of low, open top growth, a pretty and desirable sort. Bright green in color.
1 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$3 00 per 10

" **stricta.** (3 ft.) Of compact, dwarf growth and with silvery foliage.

" **Suecica.** Swedish. (4 to 5 ft.) Grows much as the Irish does, but of more compact and bushy form.
6 to 8 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each

" **var. compacta.** Of still more compact growth than the preceding.
6 to 8 in. Trans.....\$ 30 each \$2 50 per 10
6 to 8 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$2 00 per 10

" **Virginiana.** Red Cedar. (30 to 40 ft.) Our native Red Cedar makes a beautiful specimen tree when given room on a lawn.
3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each

" **var. glauca.** Bluish foliage. Rare.
2 to 2½ ft. Trans.....\$1 75 each

" **var. variegata.** Having variegated foliage.
18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$1 50 each
2½ to 3 ft. " 2 00 "

" **Waukegan.** A variety of almost trailing character.
8 to 10 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each

KALMIA. Laurel.

Kalmia angustifolia. Narrow-Leaved Laurel. (3 to 4 ft.) A beautiful native bush, bearing bunches of rosy purple flowers in the first days of June.
18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$3 00 per 10

The Douglas's Golden Juniper we offer are of the finest color, and large specimens.

Kalmia latifolia. (6 to 8 ft.) Of stouter growth and larger foliage than the last. The pinkish white buds show quite white flowers when expanded. They are in their prime about the middle of June. Kalmias are useful for planting in woods or with Rhododendrons and Azaleas. (See cut.)
12 to 18 in. Trans. bushy, \$ 50 ea. \$4 00 per 10

LIBOCEDRUS.

Libocedrus decurrens. (10 to 15 ft.) Many of the Pacific coast evergreens do not thrive here, but this does exceptionally well.
2 ft. Trans.....\$1 75 each
3 ft. " 2 50 "

MAHONIA.

Mahonia aquifolia. (3 to 4 ft.) This is valued for its shiny, green leaves and its clusters of yellow flowers, which expand toward the close of April. In late fall and winter the foliage turns to a bronze scarlet. Mahonias are useful for planting in masses or in woods or in situations where a considerable bulk of some dwarf growing, broad-leaved evergreen is wanted.
8 to 12 in. Trans....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10
\$10 00 per 100

" Japonica. (3 to 4 ft.) This has broader foliage than the other, but it does not change in the winter as the other does. Both do well in shady places as well as in more open ones.
12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10
2 to 3 ft. " heavy 50 " 4 00 " 10

MAGNOLIA.

Magnolia grandiflora. (25 to 35 ft.) This magnificent broad-leaved evergreen may be said to be hardy in this vicinity, and when planted where tolerably free from the winter sun its foliage keeps green the whole time. The immense, fragrant, bowl-like white flowers are produced in July.
2 to 3 ft.\$2 00 each

OSMANTHUS.

Osmanthus aquifolium. (8 to 10 ft.) A Japanese evergreen, having holly-like leaves of much beauty. It is of bushy growth.
2 to 2½ ft. Trans.....\$2 00 each
3 ft. " stocky... 4 00 "

PICEA. (Abies.) Fir.

(See also Abies, page 59)

Picea balsamea. (35 to 50 ft.) The well-known Balsam Fir, of medium, close growth. The foliage has a gray color on the underside.
2 to 2½ ft. Trans..... \$ 75 each

" Cephalonica. Cephalonian Silver Fir. (30 to 35 ft.) A beautiful species, with silvery-colored stiff leaves. One of the choice varieties for lawn planting.
2½ to 3 ft. Trans.....\$2 00 each

" cilicica. (35 to 40 ft.) Approaching the well known Nordmann Fir, but quite distinct and beautiful.
12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$1 25 each

" concolor. Colorado Fir. (30 to 40 ft.) A stately and beautiful sort. The foliage of this is of a silvery green color. It is a fairly rapid grower, and is a most desirable sort for lawn planting.
12 to 18 in. From pots.....\$1 50 each
18 to 24 in. Trans..... 1 50 "



Kalmia latifolia. (Mountain Laurel.)

Picea nobilis glauca. (25 to 35 ft.) A fine Californian species, of slow growth when young, but making quite a large tree as it gains age. The foliage has a silvery green color, making it a most beautiful tree for lawn planting.
1 ft. Trans.....\$1 00 each

" Nordmanniana. Nordmann's Fir. (35 to 40 ft.) One of the best of all. The foliage is of the darkest green, a color retained all winter. It forms a tree of beautiful proportions, and is quite hardy.
12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 50 each. \$ 4 00 per 10
18 to 24 in. " 1 50 "
4 to 5 ft. " Specimens 4 00 and \$5 00 each.

" pectinata. European Silver Fir. (40 to 50 ft.) Well-known for its hardiness and beauty.
18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 75 each \$ 6 00 per 10

" pichta. Siberian Silver Fir. (35 to 40 ft.) This desirable hardy species has light green soft foliage. It forms a specimen of beautiful outline.
2 to 2½ ft. Trans..... \$1 25 each

" Sub-alpina. (25 to 30 ft.) In its pretty, soft foliage, it has a character entirely different from any other. It makes a bushy growth.
2 ft. Trans. Specimens.\$1 75 to \$2 00 each

PINUS. Pine.

Pinus Austriaca. (40 to 50 ft.) Austrian Pine. Well known for its hardy character. A robust grower, with long, stiff, dark green leaves. (See illustration, opposite page.)
18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10 \$25 00 per 100
2 to 2½ ft. " 75 " 5 00 " 10 35 00 " 100
3 to 4 ft. " 1 00 "
4 to 5 ft. " 1 50 "

Pines thrive in poor soil. Our Scotch Pines are very stocky and have been root-pruned.

Pinus Banksiana. (40 to 50 ft.) A quick growing, native species, rare in cultivation. The leaves are small, and the tree is noted for the very small cones it bears.
6 to 7 ft. Trans.....\$2 00 each

" **Cembra.** Stone or Swiss Pine. (6 to 8 ft.) Where a dwarf pine of conical growth is required, this is the one to plant. Its growth is very slow.
18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$1 00 each
2 to 2½ ft. " 1 50 "

" **densiflora.** A large and fast growing pine, with dark green, heavy foliage.
5 to 6 ft. Trans.....\$1 50 each
7 to 8 ft. " 2 50 "

" **excelsa.** Bhotan Pine. Himalayan. (40 to 50 ft.) A graceful and elegant tree. The foliage is silvery green, drooping. One of the most ornamental of pines. It makes a tree of large size.
3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$1 50 to \$2 00 each
4 to 5 ft. " specimens 2 50, \$3 00 and \$4 00 each

" **inops.** Jersey Pine. (30 to 35 ft.) A very pretty pine, forming a broad based, medium sized tree of fine proportions.
2 to 3 ft. Seed\$ 50 each

" **Mugho.** Dwarf Mountain Pine. (4 to 5 ft.) A small pine, usually of compact spreading growth, but sometimes almost prostrate. A desirable sort for planting where an evergreen of but from three to four feet in height is required.
18 to 24 in. Trans. Broad specimens. \$1 00 each

" **ponderosa.** (40 to 50 ft.) From Colorado. Noted for its very heavy growth.
8 to 12 in. Seed..... \$ 25 each

" **resinosa.** Red Pine. (40 to 50 ft.) A native pine, making a heavy growth and having long, soft needles.
6 to 10 in. Seed\$ 25 each

" **rigida.** Pitch Pine. (30 to 35 ft.) This excellent native pine has been much overlooked by planters. It is just as good as the Austrian in general usefulness.
2 to 2½ ft. Trans\$ 75 each \$6 00 per 10
3 to 4 ft. " 1 25 " 10 00 " 10

" **Strobus.** White Pine. (40 to 50 ft.) This useful native species is very well known. The foliage is of a silvery green. There is no prettier native pine than this, and it is not over particular as to situation.
12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each. \$2 50 per 10 \$20 00 per 100
2 to 2½ ft. " 50 " 4 00 " 10 35 00 " 100
2½ to 3 ft. " 75 " 6 00 " 10
3 to 4 ft. " 1 00 " 7 50 " 10
4 to 5 ft. " 1 50 " 12 50 " 10

" **var. compacta** (3 to 4 ft.) A bushy, slow growing variety of the last named one.
12 to 18 in. Trans\$1 00 each
2 ft. " 2 00 "

" **sylvestris.** Scotch Pine. (30 to 35 ft.) This has silvery colored leaves, which, with its hardiness and robust growth, causes it to be much planted.
2 to 2½ ft. Trans. Sheared. \$ 50 each. \$3 50 per 10 \$25 00 per 100
3 ft. " " heavy 75 " 5 00 " 10 35 00 " 100
4 to 5 ft. " 1 25 " "
6 to 7 ft. " 2 00 "

" **Thunbergii.** (40 to 50 ft.) A Japanese Pine, of dark green color and very rapid growth. It approaches the Austrian nearer than any other, but it is quite distinct from it.
5 to 6 ft. Trans\$1 50 each
6 to 7 ft. " 2 00 "

PODOCARPUS. Japanese Yew.

Podocarpus Japonica. (4 to 5 ft.) An erect, slow growing evergreen, not unlike the Irish Yew, but with broader leaves.
2 ft. Trans.....\$1 50 each

PRINOS.

Prinos glaber. (5 to 6 ft.) This little bushy evergreen shrub has but small greenish white flowers, but its black berries in autumn make it attractive.
12 to 15 in. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$4 00 per 10
18 to 24 in. " " 75 "

RETINISPORA. Japanese Cedar.

Botanical authorities make all varieties of Retinisporas as belonging to one or the other of two species, obtusa and pisifera. Originating as they did in Japan, it is almost impossible to say certainly to which one to refer any kind, so we list them under the names we received them. Retinisporas are useful for planting as specimens or in groups when evergreens of medium size are needed. They should be sheared every two years in order to keep them compact and to secure the best color in foliage. All are useful for planting in evergreen beds.

Retinispora ericoides. Heath-leaved. (2 to 2½ ft.) A dwarf, compact grower, the foliage of which changes to iron color in winter.
12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each

" **filifera.** (15 to 20 ft.) This has slender, string-like, drooping shoots. Quite distinct from any other. It makes a unique specimen evergreen.
12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10
2½ to 3 ft. " 1 00 "
3 to 4 ft. " stocky... 2 50 "



PINUS AUSTRIACA.

(Austrian Pine.)

The Austrian Pine is justly esteemed as one of the most useful of all pines. Of heavy growth and massive outline, it fits the requirements of the planter better than any other species, where such an evergreen is required. Our illustration well represents the character of a vigorous young tree. The foliage is of a dark green color, well distinguishing it from the useful Scotch Pine, which has beautiful silvery foliage. Both kinds will be required in planting, but as already suggested the Austrian, in its rugged, massive growth, possesses a character entirely its own. (For prices, see page 62.)

The White Pine makes a beautiful hedge.

Retinispora filifera aurea. (15 to 20 ft.) A golden form of the preceding.

12 to 18 in. diam. Trans...\$1 00 to \$1 50 each

" **leptoclada.** (4 to 5 ft.) This grows in an upright form, as Junipers do. In the fall and winter its green color gives way to an iron one.

6 to 8 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10

1 ft. "..... 75 "

" **obtusa.** (30 to 40 ft.) This fine evergreen becomes a bushy, compact tree of much beauty.

12 to 18 in. Trans..... \$ 35 each

" **var. compacta.** (2½ to 3 ft.) A compact, dark green foliage sort of much beauty. In growth it resembles the dwarf arbor-vitæ, but it is much finer.

8 to 12 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each

" **var. nana.** (5 to 6 ft.) A very compact variety of the above. 12 to 15 in. diam. Trans...\$1 25 each.

" **var. nana aurea.** (5 to 6 ft.) A golden-leaved form of the last named.

18 in. Trans.....\$1 75 each

" **pisifera.** (20 to 30 ft.) A fast growing evergreen, and one from which many valuable varieties of retinisporas have sprung.

8 to 10 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each

12 to 18 in. "..... 35 "

" **var. aurea.** (15 to 20 ft.) Grows to a large size, and makes a nice tree of pyramidal outline. It is beautifully golden tinted and of nice outline. It is a great favorite with planters.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 75 each \$5 00 per 10

2 to 2½ ft. "..... 1 00 "

3 to 4 ft. "..... 1 50, \$2 50 and \$3 00 each

" **var. nana.** (5 to 6 ft.) A dwarf golden variety of the above. 12 to 18 in. Trans..... \$ 50 each

" **plumosa.** (15 to 20 ft.) More compact growing than the last named, and makes a nice ornamental tree

12 to 18 in. Trans..... \$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10

2 ft. "..... 50 "

3 to 4 ft. " Specimens, \$1 50, \$2 00 and \$3 00 each

" **var. aurea.** (15 to 20 ft.) One of the best known and most valued of all, because of its golden color. It makes a compact growth of much beauty.

2 ft. Trans. bushy...\$ 50 each

2 ft. " sheared... 1 00 "

2½ to 3 ft. "..... 1 50, \$2 00 and \$2 50 each

" **var. argentea.** (15 to 20 ft.) The foliage of this is somewhat sparsely colored with white variegation, though not particularly conspicuous.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each

" **Sieboldi.** (2½ to 3 ft.) A compact, dwarf growing sort, which in winter changes from green to a purplish iron color. It has a stiff, compact growth.

8 to 12 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each

" **squarrosa.** (15 to 20 ft.) This valued sort has steel-colored foliage and makes a tufty, compact growth. It grows to a large size, but by pruning can be kept down to almost any size, as, in fact, can all *Retinisporas*.

18 to 24 in. Trans. sheared \$ 75 to \$1 00 each

2½ to 3 ft. "..... 1 50 to 2 00 "

RHODODENDRON.

(See list of varieties, page 67.)

SCIADOPITYS.

Sciadopitys verticillata. (25 to 30 ft.) A hardy and beautiful Japanese evergreen, with dark, shining green foliage, arranged in whorls of umbrella-like tufts. Grows slowly, but a most desirable evergreen.

18 in. Trans..... \$1 50 each

TAXUS. Yew.

Taxus adpressa. Japanese Yew. (10 to 12 ft.) A bushy, spreading species, with short, very dark green leaves. Distinct.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$1 00 each

3½ ft. "..... 2 50 "

Taxus baccata. English Yew. (12 to 15 ft.) Of larger and more open, spreading growth than the other sort. Dark green foliage. It makes a desirable hedge plant, as well as a specimen evergreen.

18 to 24 in. Trans..... \$1 00 each \$8 00 per 10

2½ to 3 ft. " bushy... 2 00 "

3 to 4 ft. "..... 2 50 "

" **var. aurea.** Golden.

2 to 2½ ft. Trans.....\$1 50 each

" **var. Hibernica.** Irish Yew. (8 to 10 ft.) Of tall, slim growth and beautiful dark green foliage, it is of great use to planters. As with all yews, it winters better when shaded from the sun during the cold months of winter.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 75 each \$6 00 per 10

18 to 24 in. "..... 1 00 "

2 to 2½ ft. "..... 1 25 "

" **var. stricta.** (10 to 12 ft.) A variety of more upright growth than the preceding.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 75 each

" **var. Washingtoni.** (8 to 10 ft.) The foliage is tinged with variegation. The growth is more dwarf and spreading than the other sorts.

3 to 3½ ft. Trans. specimens, \$3 00 each

" **Canadensis.** (6 to 8 ft.) This is the native Yew of this and adjacent States. Its growth is more spreading than that of any other Yew.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$1 00 each

THUJA. Arbor-Vitæ.

(See also Biota, page 60.)

Thuja gigantea. (40 to 50 ft.) Pacific Coast Arbor-Vitæ. This is a vigorous, large and rapid growing species, with dark green foliage.

2 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each

3 ft. "..... 1 00 "

" **var. aurea.** Of a light golden color.

4 to 5 ft. Trans.....\$2 00 to \$2 50 each

" **occidentalis.** (30 to 35 ft.) Common Arbor-Vitæ. A very well-known evergreen, and a very useful one. Its tall, slim growth fits it for use in so many places other evergreens could not fill. It is one of the best known hedge plants where one that does not spread much is needed.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each

3½ to 4 ft. " heavy... 1 00 \$7 50 per 10

" **var. aurea.** George Peabody. (15 to 20 ft.) Of the same habit as the type, but with the edges of the young growth golden colored.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each

3 to 4 ft. "..... 2 50 to \$3 00 each

" **var. ericoides.** Heath-Leaved. (2 to 3 ft.) The foliage is of heath-like character, and its growth is slow.

18 to 24 in. Trans. heavy...\$1 00 each

" **var. filifolia.** Fern-leaved. (10 to 12 ft.) This grows much as the common one does, but the foliage has a crested appearance.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 50 each

2 to 3 ft. "..... 1 25 "

" **var. globosa.** (2½ to 3 ft.) The perfect globe form which this makes calls for its use in many situations in planting. It is of quite slow growth.

12 to 18 in. Trans..... \$ 35 to \$ 50 each

3 ft. Heavy specimens 2 50 each

" **var. Hoveyi.** (2 to 3 ft.) A dwarf grower, with bright yellowish green foliage.

8 to 12 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each

" **var. Little Gem.** (1 ft.) A veritable dwarf, making no more than an inch of growth a year, and making more width than height.

6 in. diam Trans.....\$ 35 each

8 in. "..... 50 "

The Globe Arbor-Vitæ quoted are fine specimens.

Thuja occidentalis Meehani. Golden. (8 ft.) Broader growing than the common form, and having the tips of the shoots edged with a golden tint.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10
 18 to 24 in. " 75 " 5 00 " 10
 2 to 2½ ft. " 1 25 "

" **var. pumila.** (3 to 4 ft.) Known as a Globe Arbor Vite, but it is not so perfect a globe shape as Globosa. The foliage is dark green.

1 ft. Trans \$ 35 each \$3 00 per 10
 18 to 24 in. " 75 "

" **var. pyramidalis.** (10 to 12 ft.) A beautiful, compact, pyramidal grower, with dark green foliage.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each
 2 to 3 ft. " 50 "
 3 to 4 ft. " 75 "

" **var. spiralis.** Of upright growth and somewhat twisted foliage.

2 to 3 ft. Trans\$1 50 each

" **var. Tom Thumb.** (2 to 3 ft.) A dwarf form, with foliage almost resembling a Heath.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$4 00 per 10
 3 ft. " 1 25 "

" **var. Victoria.** (7 to 8 ft.) Resembles the common form in all save its silver-tipped shoots.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 50 each

THUJOPSIS. Nootka Sound Cypress.

Thujopsis borealis. (20 to 25 ft.) Of a naturally bushy habit and upright growth, together with fragrant foliage, it is a desirable evergreen.

18 in. Trans.....\$ 75 each

ULEX. Furzè.

Ulex Europæa. (2 to 3 ft.) A prickly, odd looking shrub, well-known in Europe, which bears yellow flowers.

2 ft. Seed.....\$ 50 each

YUCCA. Adam's Needle.

Yucca angustifolia. Rocky Mountain Yucca. (2 ft.) This sort has very narrow leaves and blooms before the others, in the second week of June.

3 years Trans. strong. \$ 35 each. \$2 50 per 10

" **filamentosa.** (2 ft.) The well-known garden Yucca, blooming towards the close of June. It is the best known and most largely planted of all Yuccas. (See illustration.)

3 years Trans. strong...\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10 \$12 00 per 100

" **var. pendulifolia.** (2 ft.) A variety of the preceding, which has more slender panicles of flowers and narrower, recurved leaves.

4 years. Strong.....\$ 50 each \$3 00 per 10 \$20 00 per 100

Yucca gloriosa recurvifolia. (5 ft.) This is a variety of *Gloriosa*, one of the trunk-making kind. It flowers in late summer, and is then much admired.

5 years. Heavy.....\$1 00 each



YUCCA FILAMENTOSA.

This is an indispensable plant in ornamental gardening. There are many places where a clump of dwarf, broad-leaved evergreens is necessary, and in such instances the Yucca can be used advantageously. Besides forming a unique mass of green foliage, the effect produced when the plants are in bloom is all that can be desired. It can be used in the foreground of shrubbery beds.

LIST OF EVERGREENS WITH GOLDEN, VARIEGATED OR OTHERWISE ATTRACTIVE FOLIAGE.

ABIES ALCOCKIANA, blue	PAGE	59
" ENGELMANNI, blue	59	
" EXCELSA AUREA golden	59	
" NIGRA DOUMETTI, steel gray	59	
" PUNGENS, blue	59	
BIOTA AUREA, golden	60	
BUXUS ARBORESCENS VARIEGATA, — white and yellow variegation	60	
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" PLUMOSA " golden	64	
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" SQUARROSA, gray or steel blue	64	
TAXUS BACCATA AUREA, golden	64	
" WASHINGTONI, golden	64	
THUJA AUREA, Geo. Peabody, golden	64	
" MEEHANI, golden tipped	65	
" VICTORIA, white tipped	65	

The Yucca does well in poor, dry soils. It is a good all-round plant.

LIST OF DWARF AND MEDIUM-SIZED EVERGREENS.

Suitable for planting in Evergreen Beds. Those marked § are the tallest growers, * the medium growers and † are the very dwarf growers.

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	PAGE
† RETINISPOERA OBTUSA COMPACTA.....	64
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† " TOM THUMB.....	65
§ " VICTORIA, white tipped.....	65

YOU CAN LEARN MORE—

and in such a fascinating way, too, of general gardening, wild flowers and nature—from MEEHANS' MONTHLY than by any other method. It teaches in such a pleasing manner that it appeals to the taste of all intelligent persons.

MEEHANS' MONTHLY is a well-illustrated, well-edited horticultural magazine, treating on topics of interest to every nature lover; every owner of a garden, large or small; every admirer of out-door art. It is not too technical. It is not dull.

If you have a garden and grounds, it will help make them better, prettier and more attractive. If you have none, it will help take their place and partly reconcile you to their absence. It brings nature's beauties home to you and creates a healthy interest in out-door life.

Each issue contains a magnificent colored plate of some native flower or fern, executed in the finest and most expensive style on heavy paper. Nothing as fine has ever been attempted. This is accompanied by a descriptive chapter, telling in a readable way of the history and other interesting facts regarding the plant portrayed. The plate and chapter make a special feature alone well worth the subscription price. Our magazine is now completing its tenth volume.

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THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS, Publishers, Germantown, Phila., Pa.

RHODODENDRONS.

THEIR CULTURE, DIRECTIONS FOR PREPARING BEDS AND METHOD OF PLANTING WITH OTHER RARE SHRUBS.

The Rhododendron is one of the most beautiful plants in cultivation, either when planted as a single specimen on the lawn, or in beds. Its heavy, dark green foliage is striking, both in winter and summer, to say nothing of the great masses of varied colored flowers, which are produced in large trusses on the ends of nearly every branch of the plant. The flowers open during the latter part of April and the early part of May, and as all the buds do not open at the one time, there is always a profusion of bloom for a period of several weeks. The finest effect is produced by planting in beds; the number of plants in a bed is immaterial, though, naturally, the larger the bed and the more plants there are in it, the greater will be the display.



It is a mistaken idea, that many have, that Rhododendrons are not hardy. Of course, as with many other trees and plants, some varieties will not stand our climate; but we have been handling these plants so long that we are thoroughly conversant with those varieties best suited for this country, and on no account would we send anything else but the very best ones.

Rhododendrons have a mass of small, hair-like, fibrous roots; and it has been found that when the soil is light and good drainage given them, they do remarkably well. While they like plenty of water, they are averse to having it stagnant about the roots.

When planning a bed of Rhododendrons, it would be well to see that the following directions are observed in preparing it, so as to

produce the very finest effect: The soil should be dug out about four feet deep and the bottom filled in with about two feet of broken stone or similar material, finishing with about two thirds good topsoil—sod, if it can be procured—and one third sand, with a good sprinkling of well rotted stable manure. Prepared in this way it will be cool and moist all the time. The plants can be set right in this bed, putting them about three or four feet apart, according to the size plants used, and they will thrive, bloom and be sure to give a great deal of pleasure.

Some varieties grow faster than others, and if the bed is to be viewed from all sides, the largest plants should be placed in the middle, but otherwise they should be planted at the back of the bed. A glance at the plants will at once enable any one to select the taller growing ones from the others. In supplying these plants, we always put in a portion of the taller growing ones for this purpose.

A very pretty and desirable effect can be produced by mixing in a few of the hardy *Ghent* and *mollis Azaleas* along the outer edges of the bed. These do not grow as large as Rhododendrons, and as they have entirely different colored flowers, they materially add to the beauty of the bed. For prices, see page 34.

To make a complete finish, put a row of the creeping *Daphne Cneorum* around the extreme border of the bed. It is a most charming plant, with beautiful, fragrant, pink flowers. It blooms almost the entire summer and fall. It is very hard to secure good plants, or, in fact, plants of any kind, and we feel particularly pleased at having been able to propagate a fine stock of them. (For prices see page 38.)

While Rhododendrons require no winter protection, we have found it to be time well spent to fill forest leaves, straw, hay or similar material in among them late in the fall. It keeps severe winds from the plants and frost from their roots, and they always look better for it in the spring. An occasional top dressing of well-rotted stable manure will also be advantageous.

Album elegans, white.

B. W. Elliot, deep rose, dark spots.

Blandyanum, rosy crimson.

Everestianum, rosy lilac.

John Walter, rich crimson.

Minnie, bluish white, upper petals yellow.

Michael Waterer, brightest scarlet crimson.

Perspicuum, good white.

Pictum, clear white, orange spots.

Queen, fine white.

Roseum elegans, rose.

12 to 18 in. buds \$1 00 each \$9 00 per 10 \$40 00 per 50 \$70 00 per 100
 18 to 24 " " 1 50 " 13 00 " 10 55 00 " 50 100 00 " 100
 Selected specimens.....\$1 75, \$2 00, \$3 00 and \$5 00 each

Do You Need a Gardener?

If you do, let us help you secure a good man. Tell us what kind of a person you want, stating desirable qualifications and full particulars, and we will take great pains to recommend a gardener best suited to your needs. Our business brings us in contact with many gardeners, and we have excellent opportunities to judge of their abilities and general character. We pay great attention to such matters and give them thorough attention. There will be no charge for our services.

Gardeners who desire positions, and whose records will bear the closest investigation, are invited to correspond with us. We make no charge.

Rhododendrons are most satisfactory planted out in spring.

VINES AND CLIMBERS.

SELF-CLIMBERS, those which push out little tendrils and cling without assistance, are so marked in the list,—the others require a trellis of some sort to run over.

PRICES: Five vines of any one variety and of the same size furnished at the rate per 10. Twenty-five at the rate per 100. When 250 or more are required, a special price will be given by letter.

VINES SELECTED by customers in the nurseries will be charged for accordingly. When customers do not specify the size or price of the vine wanted, it must be taken for granted that the selection of a suitable size is left to our judgment.

ACTINIDIA.

Actinidia arguta. A strong growing Japanese Vine, with rather large leaves, and bearing white, purple-centered flowers.

12 to 18 in. Trans. \$ 35 each \$3 00 per 10

AKEBIA QUINATA.

We cannot too highly recommend the Akebia for porches and trellis planting of any character. Our illustration of a pot-grown plant does not do it justice. It must be seen on a trellis to fully appreciate its many merits.

AKEBIA.

Akebia quinata. A rapid growing, beautiful vine, bearing five-fingered leaves and plum colored, sweet-scented flowers, which appear with the leaves towards the close of April. We consider it by far the best vine for covering porches, trellises, or for running over banks or barren spots. It is perfectly hardy and has not the coarse appearance some vines present. (See illustration)

18 to 24 in. Trans. \$ 25 each
 \$2 00 per 10 \$15 00 per 100
 From 5-inch pots strong. \$ 50 each
 \$3 50 per 10 \$25 00 per 100

AMPELOPSIS.

Ampelopsis bipinnata. A fast growing vine, useful for trellises, covering old stumps, etc.

3 to 4 ft. Trans. strong.. \$ 50 each. \$3 00 per 10

" **Veitchii.** Japanese Ivy. (Self-climber.) Now well-known as the best of all vines for clinging to walls of buildings, etc. Its rich crimson foliage in the fall is greatly admired. (See illustration, page 69.)

2 to 3 ft. Heavy.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10 \$15 00 per 100
 From 5-inch pots, heavy 50 " 3 50 " 10 25 00 " 100

" **Virginica (quinquefolia.)** Virginian Creeper. (Self-climber.) A most useful vine, too strong for dwellings, but



Akebia quinata.

excellent for walls and other places. The foliage is handsome in the fall. (See illustration, page 70.)

2 to 2½ ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
 From 5-in. pots, heavy.. 50 " 3 50 " 10 25 00 " 100

Ampelopsis Virginia dissecta. (Self-climber.) A variety with a much divided leaf.

3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10

ARISTOLOCHIA. Pipe Vine.

Aristolochia Siphon. Dutchman's Pipe. The common name comes from the resemblance of the flowers to an old style pipe. The leaves are very large.

4 to 5 ft. Very heavy.....\$ 50 each \$4 00 per 10
 4 to 5 ft. From 7 and 8-in. pots. Heavy \$1 00 each \$7 50 per 10

" **tomentosa.** This has smaller leaves and does not make the strong appearance the other does.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each

BERCHEMIA. Supple Jack.

Berchemia volubilis. This rapid climber is noted for its reddish bark and its supple, tough stems.

18 to 24 in. Seed.....\$ 35 each

BIGNONIA. Trumpet Vine.

Bignonia capreolata. Evergreen Trumpet Vine. (Self-climber.) This beautiful vine will cling to rough walls and surfaces, but not to such smooth ones as those named below will. The orange yellow flowers come in May.

18 to 24 in. From 5-in. pots.\$ 50 each

" **grandiflora.** Chinese Trumpet Vine. (Self-climber.) This beautiful species bears large yellowish scarlet flowers. It is less rampant of growth than the next.

1 to 2 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each

" **radicans.** Common Trumpet Vine. (Self-climber.) A most useful, strong growing native vine, clinging tightly to whatever its growing shoots touch, and bearing clusters of scarlet flowers in July and August.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
 Strong, from 6 and 7 in. pots 50 "

" **Thunbergii.** (Self-climber) Differing from the last in having crimson instead of scarlet flowers.

2 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each

CELASTRUS. Staff Vine.

Celastrus articulatus. This species flowers and fruits when quite small, and quite freely. From Japan.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10
 2 to 3 ft. " 35 " 2 50 " 10

" **punctatus.** A Japanese species, famed for its scarlet pods and fruit in autumn and winter.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
 18 to 24 in. " 35 " 3 00 " 10

Our pot-grown Ampelopsis are particularly heavy.

Celastrus scandens. Our native species, known as Staff Vine, Bitter Sweet, etc. The scarlet fruit hangs on the vine all through the winter.

12 to 18 in. Seed.....\$ 25 each. \$1 00 per 10 \$6 00 per 100
18 to 24 in. " 35 " 2 00 " 10



LARGE FLOWERED CLEMATIS.

The Clematis, always a great favorite, because of its usefulness for purposes where vines are required, as well as for the beauty of its flowers, has gained even a firmer foothold than before, within a few years past, and chiefly because of the great strides made in the production of kinds with large and handsome flowers. It is a good many years ago since the magnificent Jackmanni was introduced, and, though unequaled yet in its general usefulness and large purple flowers, there are other kinds of different colors which command universal admiration. And it must not be forgotten that these large flowered ones do not end their display with the one course of flowers, but have occasional blossoms at intervals throughout the season.

Prices, extra large, two and three year old, 50 cents each, or \$4.00 per 10.

- Azorea grandiflora**, lilac.
- Banghoime Belle**, a new variety, pure white, extra large flowers.
- Duchess of Edinburg**, white, semi-double.
- Cypsy Queen**, rich, dark, velvety purple.
- Jackmanni**, violet purple.
- Lanuginosa Bellsaire**, lavender.
- Star of India**, reddish plum, red bars.

CLEMATIS.

Clematis coccinea. A pretty, herbaceous sort with bell-shaped, scarlet flowers.

From 7-in. pots. Heavy roots, \$1 00 each \$7 50 per 10
\$50 00 per 100.

" **Flammula.** Sweet Clematis. The feathery, white, sweet-scented flowers of this vine make it much called for. It blooms early in July.

1 to 2 ft. From pots..... \$ 50 each

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII.

This is a remarkably neat, close-growing vine, clinging to walls very tightly. It is excellent for walls of all kinds.

Clematis paniculata. A new introduction from Japan, and one of great merit. It is a strong, rapid and vigorous grower, and in late summer it produces sheets of medium sized, pure white flowers of the most pleasing fragrance. It is perfectly hardy and finely adapted for covering trellises or fences. The flowers expand towards the close of August. (See cut, page 71.)

Trans. 2 years 3 in..... \$ 25 each \$1 25 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
2 years strong from 3 in. pots 35 " 2 50 " 10 15 00 " 100
From 4-inch pots..... 50 " 3 50 " 10 25 00 " 100
From 5-inch pots..... 75 " 5 00 " 10 35 00 " 100
From 7-inch pots. Heavy 1 00 " 7 50 " 10 50 00 " 100

" **Virginiana.** Wild Clematis. One of the fastest growing of all. The flowers are white, in clusters, succeeded by feathery white seeds.

18 to 24 in. Seed..... \$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10
2½ to 3 ft. Trans..... 35 " 2 00 " 10

" **Vitalba.** English Clematis, Virgin's Bower. Of much resemblance to the last named, and like it, of extremely fast growth.

2 to 3 ft. Seed.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10
2 to 2½ ft. Trans..... 35 " 2 00 " 10 \$15 00 per 100

" **Viticella.** This is largely used for covering banks, rocks, or for any similar purpose. Flowers purple, about two inches in diameter. It is a good strong grower, and perfectly hardy.

1 to 2 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10
Strong from 4 inch pots.... 50 " 3 50 " 10

DIOSCOREA.

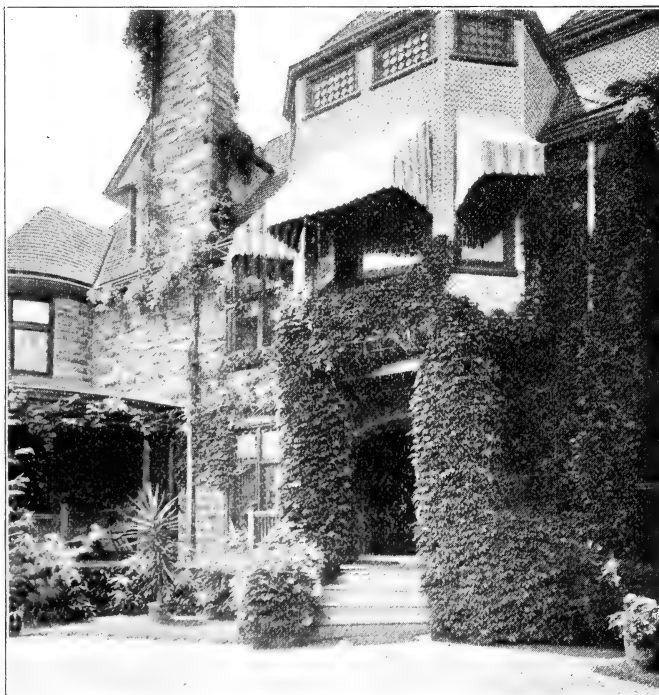
Dioscorea Batatas. Cinnamon Vine.

2 years Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10

DOLICHOS. (Pueraria.) Kudzu Vine.

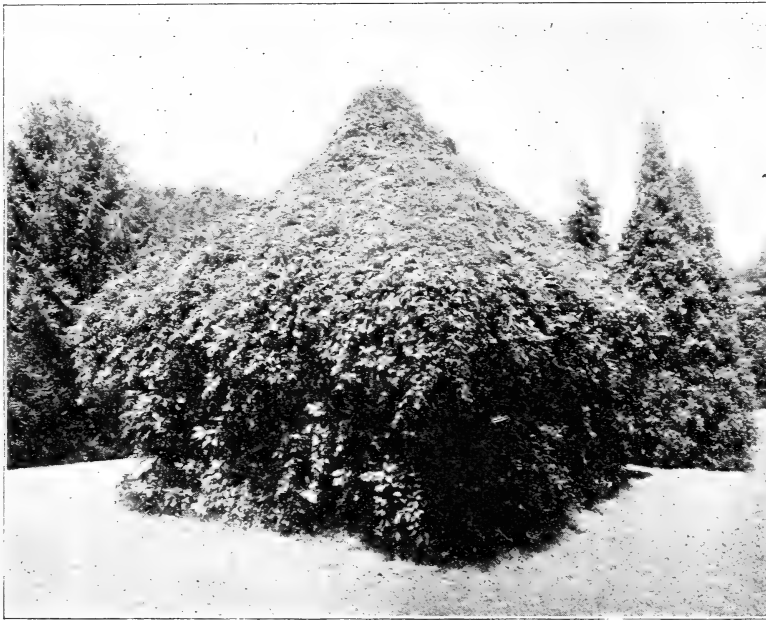
Dolichos Japonicus. An extremely fast growing vine, with very large leaves, and bearing small racemes of rosy purple pea-shaped flowers towards the close of August.

2 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each
From 5 in. pots 50 " \$3 50 per 10



Ampelopsis Veitchii on Porch Pillars. (For prices; see page 68.)

Clematis coccinea is very distinct and pretty. It combines well with paniculata.



Ampelopsis Virginia. Virginian Creeper Covering an Arbor.

EUONYMUS.

- Euonymus radicans.** This is a self-clinging vine, slow growing until it gets well started. It clings to walls as ivy does.
12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
- " **var. strictus.** An upright, bush growing, green leaved sort, having larger leaves than the others.
6 to 10 in. Seed.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
- " **var. variegatus.** A variety of the above with variegated leaves.
1 ft. Trans\$ 25 each \$2 00 per 10
2 ft. " 35 "

GELSEMIUM. Carolina Jasmine.

- Gelsemium sempervirens.** A well-known vine to those who visit the South, where it is found wild, clambering over bushes and up small trees. Its golden yellow blossoms appear early in spring. It is not perfectly hardy in Philadelphia, but flowers well when grown as a pot plant.
12 to 18 in. Trans\$ 35 each
From 6 in. pots..... 50 "

HEDERA. Ivy.

- Hedera Helix.** English Ivy. The old, common ivy. This is hardy here, and does especially well when planted on the eastern or northern side of buildings, where it is free from the sun in winter.
Strong from 4 in. pots....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10 \$15 00 per 100
Heavy " 5 in. " ... 75 " 5 00 " 10 35 00 " 100

HUMULUS. Hop Vine.

- Humulus Lupulus.** Hop Vine. Besides its commercial value, this vine rapidly covers space and makes shade.
Strong roots.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10

HYDRANGEA.

- Hydrangea scandens.** Climbing Hydrangea. This has large leaves and bears large heads of white flowers in early June. It makes a heavy growth, advancing slowly till well established.
2 to 3 in. From pots.....\$ 50 each

AMPELOPSIS VIRGINICA.

The arbor or summer-house illustrated shows what beautiful results can be had by the use of vines in general and the old fashioned Virginian Creeper in particular. The habit of the latter is less formal than the Japanese Ivy, and is a feature which many persons admire.

(For prices, see page 68.)

JASMINUM.

Jasminum nudiflorum. Yellow Jasmine. This is half vine and half shrub. It can be used either way. Its beautiful yellow flowers expand just as soon as winter disappears.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each

" **officinale.** This is the hardy white Jasmine, bearing its sweet-scented, white flowers in June.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each

LONICERA. Honeysuckle.

Lonicera Belgica. Monthly Honeysuckle. The flowers are pink in the bud and cream colored when expanded.

12 to 18 in. Trans., \$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10
\$10 00 per 100

Lonicera brachypoda. Japanese Evergreen. A dense-growing sort, with shining, evergreen leaves, and blooming freely about the middle of June.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100

" **var. aurea reticulata.** A golden-leaved, beautiful variety. Not as strong a grower as the preceding one.

1 ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
2 to 2½ ft. " strong .. 35 " 2 00 " 10 15 00 " 100

" **Halleana.** One of the fastest growers of all. Excellent where a rapid grower is wanted. The yellow flowers come late in June, and it blooms a little through the summer and freely in the fall. (See illustration, page 72.)

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 25 per 10 \$ 9 00 per 100
18 to 24 in. " 35 " 2 00 " 10 15 00 " 100
From 5 in. pots..... 50 " 3 50 " 10 25 00 " 100

" **Periclymenum.** English Woodbine Honeysuckle. Not a rampant grower, but famed for its sweet, whitish flowers.

1 to 2 ft. Cuttings.....\$ 35 each

" **sempervirens.** This is a variety of the sweet scented Honeysuckle found growing in the English hedge rows. It is a profuse bloomer,—flowers, yellow, tinged with white, but it lacks the fragrance of the other.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10

" **Sinensis.** Chinese Honeysuckle. This has reddish foliage and reddish flower buds. When expanded, creamy white petals are displayed.

2 to 3 ft. Trans. heavy..\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10 \$12 00 per 100

" **sempervirens.** Yellow Coral. A native species, bearing heads of yellow flowers in the last days of June.

1 to 2 ft. Cuttings.....\$ 35 each

LYCIUM. Matrimony Vine.

Lycium Chinense. A neat, half climbing plant, bearing small, light pink flowers in summer, followed by berries which turn to a beautiful scarlet in the fall, when it is very ornamental.

2 to 3 ft. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each \$ 75 per 10 \$ 5 00 per 100
2 to 3 ft. Trans. strong.. 35 " 1 50 " 10 10 00 " 100

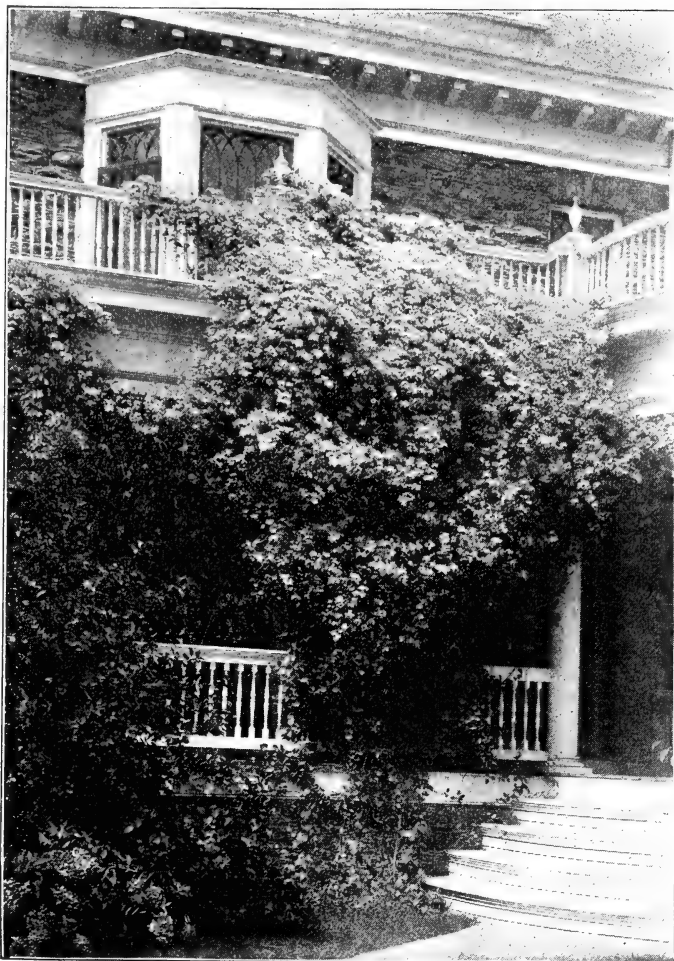
The Golden Honeysuckle combines beautifully with other green-foliaged vines.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA.

This is by far the best of all the small-flowered section of Clematis. It is of strong, vigorous growth, quickly covering fences, trellises or whatever it may be attached to. The foliage is of such a bright green, healthy color that it should be planted if for this alone. But it has beautiful, fragrant, star-shaped, small white flowers, borne in large clusters, and so profusely as to completely hide the foliage. After the flowers come clusters of feathery seeds, which are exceedingly ornamental.

The good old Clematis Flammula for years was the best of this class, but it cannot compare with this in its many desirable features. For one thing, Flammula is of but little use for shade, while this, paniculata, is one of the best of vines for the purpose, its hardy character, quick and dense growth fitting it well for the purpose.

(For prices, see page 69.)



Clematis paniculata.

MENISPERMUM. Moon Seed.

Menispermum Canadense. A native vine, bearing clusters of small yellow flowers, followed by fruit which is black when ripe, and not unlike small grapes.

12 to 18 in. Trans..... \$ 25 each \$1 25 per 10
\$10 00 per 100

" **Dauricum.** Resembling the above in many respects, but differing somewhat in foliage.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each

PASSIFLORA.

Passiflora incarnata. Passion Flower. This is a perennial, dying to the ground in winter and reappearing in spring.

Strong roots.....\$ 50 each

PERIPLLOCA. Silk Vine.

Periplloca Cræca. A fast growing vine, with bright green leaves, and loose bunches of star-shaped purple flowers in June.

2 to 3 ft. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10
3 ft. Trans..... 35 " 2 50 " 10

ROSES.

(See pages 49, 50, 51.)

VITIS. Grape.

Vitis Coignetiae. A new vine from Japan, the foliage of which is said to become of a brilliant color in autumn.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 50 each

" **heterophylla variegata.** Japanese Grape. An ornamental vine only. The foliage is beautifully variegated. In the autumn loose bunches of beautiful blue colored berries are produced, which are most attractive.

18 to 24 in. Seed.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10
12 to 18 in. Trans..... 35 " 2 50 " 10

" **indivisa.** An ornamental sort, of rapid growth.

2 ft. Cuttings.....\$ 35 each

" **riparia.** Flowering Grape.

12 to 18 in. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10
2 to 3 ft. " 35 " 2 50 " 10

NATIVE WILD GRAPES.

Vitis æstivalis.

2 to 3 ft. Seed.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10

Vitis cordifolia.

2 to 3 ft. Seed.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10
3 to 4 ft. " 35 "

" **Labrusca.**

2 to 3 ft. Seed.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10
3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 "

" **riparia.**

3 to 4 ft. Seed..... 50 " 3 50 " 10

WISTARIA. Glycine.

Wistaria frutescens. Native Wistaria. The pretty racemes of flowers are in perfection towards the close of May. The color is purplish white.

2 to 3 ft. Seed.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100

" **magnifica.** Of much resemblance to the frutescens, but the flowers are in rather larger bunches and are lighter colored. It blooms at the same time.

2 to 3 ft. Seed.....\$ 25 each \$1 25 per 10 \$8 00 per 100

" **multijuga.** Japanese. This bears racemes of flowers two to three feet in length and of light purple color. Flowers at the close of May.

12 to 18 in. Trans..... 35 each
2 to 3 ft. " 50 "

We have a few fine large specimen Tree Wistarias not catalogued.

Wistaria multijuga alba. A pure white-flowered sort.

1 to 2 ft. Trans\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10
2 to 3 ft. " 50 "

" **Sinensis.** Chinese. The best of all. The handsome racemes of purplish white flowers are borne about the middle of May.

1 to 2 ft. Trans \$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100

Wistaria Sinensis alba. White-flowered.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10
2 to 3 ft. " 50 "

Strong From 6-inch pots 75 " 5 00 " 10

" **var. plena.** Double-flowered.

18 to 24 in Trans.....\$ 35 each



Rose, Pink Roamer. (Hybrid Wichuraiana.)

POT-GROWN VINES.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

As a rule, potted vines that are sold are small, insignificant plants, roughly staked and weak at the roots. Our *pot-grown* vines, on the contrary, are selected from our best plants; the Ampelopsis are strong three and four-year-old plants; the Clematis paniculata are in their third year; Honeysuckles and Roses are heavy, selected, two years old.

These plants are potted in good, rich soil in large pots. They are cared for properly at all seasons, and encouraged to make the best root-growth; they are kept tied up to three stakes, admitting air and light amongst the leaves and stems.

During the entire summer, as well as at ordinary planting seasons, we are sending out these vines daily, and the compliments which they have invoked from all our patrons encourage us to continue offering them.

Among the various articles listed, the following are notably desirable:

Akebia quinata.

Ampelopsis Veitchii.

" **Virginica.**

Aristolochia Siph.

Bignonia radicans.

Clematis coccinea.

Clematis paniculata.

Hedera Helix.

Lonicera Halleana.

Roses as follows:

Crimson Rambler.

Yellow Rambler.

Wichuraiana Hybrid.

A few illustrations have been made (see Akebia quinata and Rose Pink Roamer) to give a general idea of their character, while not showing their utmost development in the pots.

When summer comes, and you find you have not finished all the planting that may be desirable, do not forget these pot-grown plants, and that we have many other things among shrubs, hardy flowers and evergreens that are grown in the same manner.

(See prices in regular list of Vines.)

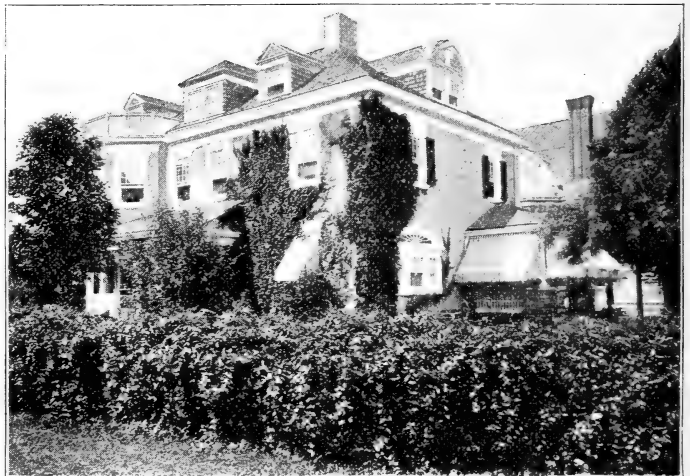
LONICERA HALLEANA.

The honeysuckle is seen everywhere in more profusion, perhaps, than any other ornamental vine; but its number of uses has not yet been exhausted. Plants are frequently grown at posts along fences, but seldom are they carefully kept to resemble a neat hedge.

Our illustration shows a beautiful honeysuckle hedge which with frequent trimming is easily kept shapely and ornamental.

Handsome effects can be made by using the Halleana, Chinese and Golden in combination, or the first two with Clematis paniculata.

(For prices, see page 70.)



A Honeysuckle Hedge.

Wistarias and Honeysuckles should be planted for their fragrance if for nothing else.

HEDGE PLANTS.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING.

SOIL. In planting hedges, care should be taken to secure a quantity of good top-soil with which to fill in about the roots of the plants. This is especially the case when evergreen hedges are to be planted as they require a great deal of nourishment to keep them healthy and of a good, rich color. Well-rotted stable manure should also be worked in the trench with the soil. Do not cramp the roots in a small, narrow trench; dig a good wide one so that the roots can be spread out flat and still not touch the sides of it.

MANURE. After the trees are planted, put a coating of manure on the surface of the soil around the plants, covering all the earth that has been disturbed in the planting. This mulch should be left on for a year, and finally worked into the ground.

EVERGREENS, running in size from 12 to 24 inches, can be planted about 8 to 12 inches apart in the rows; but the larger sizes, from 2½ to 3½ feet must be set about 18 inches apart. They should be pruned when planted; it tends to make the plants more bushy, making the shapening of the hedge an easy matter afterwards.

DECIDUOUS PLANTS. The distance these should be set apart will depend mainly upon the character of the plants purchased. One and two year old seedlings or cuttings should be set about six inches apart, though if planted in a double row they may be

set 8 inches apart. Bushy transplanted stock in sizes from 2 to 3 feet may be set 12 inches apart, or if in double rows, 15 inches apart. Larger plants should be set according to their size.

DOUBLE-ROW HEDGES. These are made where a very thick and dense hedge is required, and they make much the best hedges under any condition. The plants are set in two rows, each row about 6 to 9 inches apart, according to the size of the plant used, and the plants from 6 to 15 inches apart in the rows.

OUR PLANTS are particularly fine for hedging purposes, especially those marked "Trans." These, if set out as directed, and cut back to within a few inches of the ground, will push up strong stems and form a very thick, bushy hedge. They will make a good, strong hedge if not pruned back at once, but we always advise pruning as being the best plan in the end. The seedling plants will also make good hedges in time, though naturally not as soon as the transplanted stock. They must be cut to the ground as soon as planted, and if cut back again the second year they will make even a stouter hedge. These plants are particularly useful when it is intended to plant double rows. Strong growing plants like the Honey Locust, Osage Orange and Buckthorn, are always sold as seedling plants, it being seldom that transplanted stock is used.

PRICES. Twenty-five plants at the rate per 100; two hundred and fifty at the rate per 1000.

EVERGREENS.

Arbor-Vitæ, American. This is a good hedge plant for either low or high ground, and especially where a compact, upright growing evergreen is wanted. It can be trimmed to form a wall not more than two feet wide at the bottom and the same at the top, and in this way it is frequently used as a hedge around a vegetable garden.

2 to 3 ft.	Trans.....	\$15 00 per 100
3 to 4 ft.	"	25 00 " 100
4 to 5 ft.	"	35 00 " 100

Hemlock Spruce. This is largely used, and especially around Philadelphia. It makes a good hardy hedge, and is very dense and neat in its growth. It will not thrive in a wet situation but can be grown in stony ground, and in any ordinary location.

12 to 15 in.	Trans	\$20 00 per 100
18 to 24 in.	"	35 00 " 100
2 to 3 ft.	"	60 00 " 100
3 to 4 ft.	"	100 00 " 100

Norway Spruce This is a good, strong growing evergreen, and makes one of the finest of hedges. It is very hardy and grows very dense and bushy. Its rich green foliage is particularly attractive. Like all evergreens it does best in good rich soil, and it should be frequently mulched with rotten manure. We recommend it as one of the best evergreen hedge plants.

2 to 3 ft.	Trans.....	\$25 00 per 100
3 to 4 ft.	"	35 00 " 100

Box Edging. This is the dwarf Box Edging used in all old gardens and which is now again in great demand for edging garden walks and similar situations. Our plants are particularly strong, and always give satisfaction. They are grown in strong clumps, and we give them ample time to root.

4 to 5 in.	Trans.....	\$5 00 per 100	\$50 00 per 1000
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DECIDUOUS.

Althæa. These plants make one of the most beautiful flowering hedge plants, blooming at a season when few other plants are in flower. The large Hollyhock-like flowers make a very attractive appearance, especially when the hedge is composed of different varieties.

12 to 18 in.	Cuttings.....	\$4 00 per 100
18 to 24 in.	"	7 00 " 100
2 to 3 ft.	Trans.....	12 00 " 100
3 to 4 ft.	"	18 00 " 100

Beech, European. The European Beech is used quite as much as the American, and it has the additional advantage of being more twiggy and of holding its dead leaves throughout the winter. On this account it makes more of a screen in the winter than any other deciduous hedge plant. The Beech should be sheared as often as necessary in order to keep it bushy, and when planted it should be cut to the ground several times in order to make it thick at the bottom.

18 to 24 in.	Trans.....	\$20 00 per 100
2 to 2½ ft.	"	25 00 " 100

By trimming *Althæa* hedges in winter, the flowering will not be prevented.

Barberry, Green-leaved. A very good ornamental hedge and one that is also more or less defensive, can be made by the use of the Barberry. It is a fairly strong grower, and the branches being completely covered with small thorns make of it a particularly solid hedge. In the spring it is covered with small yellow flowers followed later by bright red berries. It is a very attractive plant. It will grow in quite low situations, and equally as well on high ground.

18 to 24 in. Seed.....\$ 6 00 per 100 \$35 00 per 1000
18 to 24 in. Trans..... 15 00 " 100
2 to 3 ft. " 20 00 " 100

" **Thunberg's.** Of all deciduous shrubs, we know of none that we would recommend as highly for a low, dwarf hedge, as we do this. The twigs and branches are quite spreading, and they are completely covered with small thorns. The plant grows extremely thick right from the ground, frequently sending strong shoots from the collar. It will not make a hedge of more than 3 or 4 feet in height in many years. It requires little pruning to keep it in shape. The leaves are small, light green, and towards fall assume a brilliant scarlet color. The berries also turn bright scarlet when they are ripe.

18 to 24 in. Seed.....\$ 8 00 per 100 \$ 70 00 per 1000
10 to 15 in. Trans..... 12 00 " 100 90 00 " 1000
15 to 18 in. " heavy... 18 00 " 100 120 00 " 1000
18 to 24 in. " ... 25 00 " 100

Buckthorn. While being used as an ornamental hedge, it is perhaps in greater demand for hedging around farms and large places. It makes a very stiff and solid hedge, and if cut back to the ground several times after planting, it becomes very thick at the bottom. It is extremely hardy and is in great demand on this account in the northern and northwestern States.

1 to 2 ft. Seed.....\$ 4 00 per 100
12 to 18 in. Trans..... 8 00 " 100
2 to 3 ft. " 12 00 " 100

Hardy Orange. (*Limonia trifoliata*.) This plant has been recommended highly for hedging purposes within the last few years, and where it is hardy we think that but few other plants can compare with it as a strong, defensive hedge. The spines are from 2 to 3 inches long and very stout, and if the hedge is trained properly when young, we think it would be impossible for any animal to get through it. We doubt if it would be hardy much further north than Pennsylvania. With us it stands the winter perfectly.

2 ft. Seed.....\$ 7 00 per 100

Hawthorn, English. Its thick, bushy growth, makes it an excellent hedge plant, and one that is impenetrable to animals. It is the thorn used almost wholly throughout England for hedging purposes.

12 to 18 in. Seed.....\$ 5 00 per 100
12 to 18 in. Trans..... 10 00 " 100

" **Cockspur.** The numerous, long thorns of this species, and the broad, ornamental foliage, make it a very desirable hedge plant.

18 to 24 in. Seed.....\$ 7 00 per 100 \$40 00 per 1000
2 to 2½ ft. Trans 16 00 " 100
2½ to 3 ft. " 25 00 " 100
3 to 3½ ft. " 35 00 " 100

Honey Locust. This is also used largely for farm hedges, and being one of the hardiest plants it is in great demand in the very cold States. The stems are very prickly, and it is one of the best defensive hedges.

1 year\$1 50 per 100
2 " 2 50 " 100

Hornbeam, American. This resembles the American Beech very much, but it is not as strong a grower, and it is, perhaps, a better hedge on this account. It makes a good, hardy hedge anywhere in the United States.

2 to 3 ft. Seed.....\$6 00 per 100

Maple, Japanese Blood-leaved. To those familiar with the striking beauty of this maple, the effect as a hedge can be imagined. It stands pruning perfectly, and is very suitable for the purpose.

12 to 15 in. Trans.....\$35 00 per 100
18 to 24 in. " 50 00 " 100

Osage Orange. This is the well-known Osage hedge plant used so extensively throughout the Middle and Southern States. By careful pruning, it makes a strong, defensive hedge that will turn cattle. It is largely used on farms and along roadways.

1 year\$ 75 per 100 \$4 00 per 1000
2 " 1 50 " 100 8 00 " 1000



Californian Privet Hedge.

(Height about 18 inches; age about 15 years.)

Privet, Californian. Of all ornamental hedge plants, this is the most highly prized. If cut to the ground one or two years after planting it makes a very thick hedge right from the bottom, sending up many strong shoots. The leaves are a rich green and will remain on the plants up to Christmas, and if they are a little sheltered they will keep green almost all winter. This is especially the case if the hedge has attained some age and has frequently been trimmed. Though it is a strong grower it can be kept to a low size by frequent trimming. We illustrate above a hedge of the California Privet on the grounds of Mr. A. H. Mason, which is at least 15 years old, and it is no more than 18 inches high, having been kept that low by constant trimming. At Newport, R. I., there are a great many hedges of this plant that are 6 and 7 feet in height, which have been trimmed flat on the sides, so that they look like a solid green wall. It seems to thrive particularly well near the sea coast; and the Privet Hedges at Newport are one of the great attractions. Drought does not seem to injure it in any way. Our illustration shows a wall which, with the bank, makes the hedge at least 10 feet above the road. There are many large Chestnuts and other trees at this point, yet the dry weather of last summer did not seem to injure it in the least. We know of a hedge that is planted close beside a row of large Silver Maples yet it seems to thrive. (See illustration.)

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING. For one year old plants, for planting a single row hedge, set the plants 6 inches apart, and for a double row hedge set the plants 8 inches apart in each row, placing the plants diagonally opposite in each row. For a single row hedge it requires 200 plants for 100 feet of hedge and for a double row 300 plants. For two year, heavy plants, single row, set the plants eight inches apart using 150 plants for 100 feet of hedge. For a double row, make the rows eight inches apart and set the plants twelve inches apart in each row, using 200 plants for 100 feet of hedge.

12 to 18 in. 1 year Cuttings \$4 00 per 100 \$20 00 per 1000
2½ to 3 ft. 2 " " 6 00 " 100 30 00 " 1000
3 ft. 2 " Trans... 8 00 " 100 50 00 " 1000
3 to 3½ ft. 3 " "bushy 15 00 " 100
4 ft. "heavy 20 00 " 100

For a naturally dwarf, ornamental, deciduous hedge, Thunberg's Barberry is unexcelled.

HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

It is a pleasure to notice the ever increasing love for hardy herbaceous plants. Bedding plants will always be needed for summer display, they are indispensable in their way, but they can never fill the place in popular affection occupied by the flowers we remember as growing in our mothers' garden. Because of this, as well as for their intrinsic value, there is nothing makes a residence so dear to all of us as these old-fashioned flowers. Besides the Phlox, Hollyhock, Columbine, Veronica, Larkspur, Bergamot and hosts of other flowers of childhood's days our collection consists of the beautiful hybrids of Paeonies, Iris, Pinks and other flowers, the result of centuries of care, as well as rare kinds culled from the bleak steppes of Siberia, the slopes of the Andes, the dry mesas and plains of mountain regions and from every known country of the temperate globe, as well as from our own vast territory, which enables us to furnish sorts suitable to every possible position.

The value of herbaceous plants for massing is more appreciated each succeeding year. Beds are filled with all Larkspur, Phlox, Tritoma, Helianthus or some other one plant which make a great display when in flower. Many of these plants flower for quite a while, and when one kind is over, another in a different place appears, shifting the point of attraction, a feature pleasing to a great many.

While spring is considered the proper planting time by the general public, it is unquestioned that much of it could be done in autumn to great advantage. Set in early autumn, the plants become well rooted before cold weather sets in, and from these plants a good display of flowers will come in spring. This applies more particularly to sorts that bloom early in spring, in fact it is almost neces-

sary to set Violets, Daisies, Bleeding Heart and other early blooming ones in the fall to have a good display in spring. When freezing weather sets in, a little manure placed about the plants acts both as a mulch and a fertilizer, and is of great help to them.

Besides our large collection of field grown plants we carry a large assortment in pots, enabling us to fill orders at almost any time of the year; and at all times we endeavor to supply young, sturdy plants, true to name.

Our acreage has nearly doubled within the past two years, as we have added so many new kinds to our collection besides largely increasing the quantity of the sorts we had, so that we are sure that in this line of plants our collection is not inferior to that of any other one in this country.

COLLECTIONS OF OUR SELECTING. We are always glad to make a good selection of plants for our customers where they have no desire, or lack time, to choose for themselves; and if information is furnished as to size, shape of bed, location, etc., we can state the number of plants required, etc.

DESIGNS AND PLANTING PLANS will be executed with the utmost care. Special prices for large quantities used in carrying out such plans.

PRICES. Special Notice:—The plants offered by us are nearly all field-grown, and the clumps in most cases larger than those furnished by others—making our prices really lower. Customers, when comparing prices, should take this into consideration. We will furnish small-sized plants when so ordered at a discount from prices named in the catalogue.

A SELECT LIST.

(See additional, page 87.)

Achillea Eupatorium. Yellow. July to September. 2 feet. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10.

Millefolium rubra. Deep rose. July and August. 18 in. 25 cents each; \$1 25 per 10; \$8 00 per 100.

"**Ptarmica plena "The Pearl."** White, double. July. 2 to 3 ft. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10.

"**taygetea.** Canary Yellow. June to July. 18 inches. 30 cents each.

"**tomentosa.** Fine Yellow. Dwarf. July. 6 inches. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10; \$10 00 per 100.

Achilleas soon carpet the ground with fine green foliage, thrive in almost any soil, and are profuse and continuous bloomers. The flowers of "The Pearl" and rubra are invaluable for cutting; tomentosa for rockeries and dry soils.

Aconitum uncinatum. Monk's Hood. Purple. Half-climber. July. 3 feet. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10; \$12 50 per 100.

Acorus Calamus variegatus. Variegated Sweet Flag. August. 2 feet. Fine variegation. Plant in low ground. 25 cents each; \$1 25 per 10; \$9 00 per 100.

Actinomeris helianthoides. Yellow. August. 3 feet. 25 cents each; \$1 00 per 10.

Ægopodium Podagraria variegata. White. June. 1 ft. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10.

Agave Virginica. Hardy century plant. 35 cents each.

Agrostemma. (See Lychnis.)

Ajuga genensis. Blue. May. 4 inches. 25 cents each; \$1 25 per 10; \$10 00 per 100.

Ajuga reptans. Blue. May. 4 inches. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10; \$13 00 per 100.

Ajugas are fine for covering ground, soon forming a green mat.



Flowers two inches in diameter.

We will supply 25 or more herbaceous plants in any assortment at the rate per 10 each; 100 or more, in assortments at the lowest rate quoted for each kind. Price per 1000 on application.

- Allium senescens.** Light Pink. July. 1½ feet. Clumps 25 cents each; \$1 00 per 10.
- Althæa rosea.** (See Hollyhock.)
- Alyssum argenteum.** Yellow. April and May. 18 inches. 35 cents each.
- “**saxatile.** Yellow. April. 1 foot. 30 cents each.
- Amsonia salicifolia.** Willow-leaved. Blue. May. 2 feet. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10.
- Anchusa Italica.** Dark Blue. June to September. 3 feet. 35 cents each.
- Anemone Japonica alba.** White. September. 2 feet. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10; \$12 00 per 100. (See cut, page 75.)
- “**var. “Brilliant.”** A fine variety of *A. rubra*. 35 cents each; \$2 50 per 10.
- “**var. “Coupe d’Argent.”** Cream to White, very large blooms. 35 cents each; \$2 50 per 10.
- “**var. “Lady Ardilaun.”** Robust growth. Large white flowers. 30 cents each; \$2 00 per 10; \$18 00 per 100.
- “**var. “Queen Charlotte.”** New. Large flowers. La France Pink. August. A great acquisition. 40 cents each; \$3 00 per 10.
- “**var. rosea.** Rose. September. 2 feet. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10; \$12 00 per 100.
- “**var. “Whirlwind.”** Semi-double. White. Sept. 2 feet. 25 cents each; \$1 25 per 10; \$10 00 per 100.
- “**multifida.** Cut-leaved. Light Red. June and July. 6 inches. 25 cents each; \$1 25 per 10.
- “**Pennsylvanica.** White. May. 9 inches. 30 cents each.
- “**pulsatilla.** Pasque Flower. Deep Purple. April and May. 6 to 12 inches. Pretty, downy foliage. From Great Britain. 30 cents each; \$2 50 per 10.
- Anemones are one of the most popular families, and need little introduction. The Japanese are the best, our natives producing smaller flowers; chiefly desirable for earliness and shady places.
- Anthemis Kelwayi.** Canary Yellow. June to September. 2 feet. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10; \$10 00 per 100.
- “**nobilis.** “Chamomile.” White. June. 6 inches. Forms a dense carpet of green. 35 cents each.
- “**tinctoria.** Yellow. June to September. 2 feet. 25 cents each; \$1 25 per 10; \$9 00 per 100.
- Anthericum liliastrum.** St. Bruno’s Lily. White. June and July. 18 inches. 25 cents each; \$1 75 per 10.
- Apios tuberosa.** Vine with edible roots. Maroon. July and August. 25 cents each.
- Aquilegia alpina.** Blue. June. 1 foot. Rare. 35 cents each; \$3 00 per 10.
- “**cærulea.** Large, deep blue flowers, white centre. June. 1½ feet. 25 cents each; \$1 75 per 10; \$12 00 per 100.
- “**var. alba.** White. June. 18 inches. 35 cents each; \$3 00 per 10.
- “**Canadensis.** Scarlet. May and June. 18 inches. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10.
- “**Chrysantha.** Yellow. June and July. 2 feet. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10; \$10 per 100.
- “**flabellata nana alba.** Rare. Dwarf. Japanese species, early and distinct. White. Very choice. 40 cents each.
- “**formosa (truncata).** Rare. Reddish Yellow. June. 2 ft. 40 cents each; \$3 00 per 10.
- “**olympica.** Blue and White. June. 2 feet. 30 cents each; \$2 00 per 10; \$15 00 per 100.
- “**vulgaris alba.** White. June. 2 feet. 30 cents each. Aquilegias, or Columbines, as they are popularly called, are needed in all collections. They take care of themselves well and bloom profusely,—especially *Chrysantha*. The above represents finest assortment. Good for shady places.
- Arabis albida.** Creeping. White. April to June. 6 inches. 30 cents each.
- Armeria maritima.** Purplish Pink. May to August. 6 inches. 25 cents each; \$1 00 per 10; \$8 00 per 100.
- Armeria plantaginea.** Pink. May and June. 9 inches. 25 cents each; \$1 25 per 10.
- These are known as sea pinks or thrift. They grow in compact clumps, from which ascend the flower stalks, 6 to 9 inches high. They are extremely useful for edging borders and beds, forming a pretty line of compact green.
- Artemisia pontica.** “Old Man.” Silvery foliage. 1 foot. 25 cents each; 75 cents per 10; \$5 00 per 100.
- “**Stelleriana.** “Old Woman.” White. Silvery foliage. 1 foot. A good plant for dry, sandy banks. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10.
- Asclepias incarnata.** Rosy Flesh. July and August. 3 feet. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10.
- “**rubra.** Pink. July. 2 feet. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10; \$12 00 per 100. A bright and pretty species, with lasting flowers.
- “**speciosa.** Purple-green. May to July. 2 ft. 35 cents each.
- “**tuberosa.** Showy. Orange Yellow. July to September. 18 inches. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10; \$12 00 per 100.
- Aster alpinus.** Bright Purple. July. 9 inches. 35 cents each.
- “**amethystinus.** Pale Blue. September. 5 feet. 30 cents each.
- “**Fremontii.** 35 cents each.
- “**incisus (Callmeris).** Light Blue. July and August. 1½ feet. 35 cents each; \$2 00 per 10; \$18 00 per 100.
- “**longifolius “Lady Trevellyn.”** White, large. September and October. 4 feet. 25 cents each, \$1 75 per 10.
- “**Novæ-Angliæ.** Showy Purple. September and October. 5 feet. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10; \$10 00 per 100.
- “**var. rosea.** Pink. Sept. and Oct. 5 feet. 40 cents each; \$3 00 per 10.
- “**Novi-Belgii “Robert Parker.”** Lavender Blue. September and October. 4 feet. 35 cents each; \$2 50 per 10.
- “**oblongifolius.** Lavender Blue. August and September. 2 feet. 30 cents each; \$2 00 per 10.
- “**patens Meehani.** New; Dark Blue. September and October. 5 feet. 75 cents each. \$5 00 per 10.
- “**punicæus.** Showy Purple. Sept. 5 feet. 35 cents each.
- “**spectabilis.** Light Blue. August. 2 feet. 25 cents each.
- “**Tataricus.** Light Purple. October. 5 feet. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10; \$10 00 per 100.
- ““**Top Sawyer”.** Clear Blue, fine and large. September. 4 ft. 35 cents each; \$2 50 per 10
- Michaelmas Daises (*Asters*) are a flower garden in themselves, flowering as they do from June until frost, and ranging from a few inches in height to 8 feet. They cannot be too highly recommended and have without doubt a great future before them.
- Astilbe decandra.** White. May. 2 to 3 feet. 35 cents each.
- Baptisia alba.** White. June and July. 2 feet. 35 cents each.
- “**australis.** Blue. June and July. 3 feet. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10; \$12 00 per 100.
- Belamcanda (Pardanthus) Chinensis.** Red-Orange spotted. June to September. 3 feet. 25 cents each; 75 cents per 10; \$5 00 per 100.
- The above is the Blackberry Lily. It has leaves similar to the Iris; it thrives well in any situation and should have a place in every mixed border.
- Bellis perennis.** English Daisy. Mixed; White, Pink, etc. April to Aug. 6 in. 20 cents each; \$1 25 per 10; \$9 00 per 100. For bordering beds, nothing is more dainty than these daisies. A light mulch for winter is advisable.
- Betonica (Stachys) officinalis.** Purple. July. 15 inches. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10.
- “**orientalis.** Pink. July. 9 inches. 25 cts. each.
- “**rosea.** Rosy Pink. June to July. 1 foot. 25 cents each; \$1 75 per 10.
- Betonicas are showy plants, throwing their flower spikes well up above their foliage; useful for cutting.
- Bocconia cordata.** Plume Poppy. White. July. 6 feet. 25 cents each.

Our Anemones are very strong and well-rooted.

Permit us to show you plans for an old-fashioned garden.

Boltonia glastifolia (asteroides.) White. August and September. 4 feet. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10; \$12 50 per 100.
 " **latisquama**. Deep Lilac. August and September. 4 feet. 30 cents each; \$2 00 per 10.
 Both of these species are pretty and splendid for cutting. We can particularly recommend them. They attracted much attention massed in our grounds the past season.



Boltonia glastifolia.

Callirhoe involucrata. Rosy Crimson. White Centre. June to October. 6 inches. 35 cents each; \$2 00 per 10.
 A fine trailing plant, useful for planting on rockeries.
Campanula carpatica. Blue. June. 9 in. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10; \$10 00 per 100.
 " **glomerata Dahurica**. Rich, deep purple. July and August 2 feet. 35 cents each; \$2 50 per 10.
 " **grandiflora**. (See Platycodon.)
 " **multiflora**. 30 cents each; \$2 00 per 10.
 " **nobilis**. Reddish Violet and White. July. 2 feet. 25 cents each.
 " **persicifolia**. Blue. July. 2 feet. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10.
 " **rotundifolia**. Light Blue. June 1 foot. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10.
 " **urticifolia**. Blue. June. 2 feet. 35 cents each.
 " **Van Houttei**. Blue. June to Aug. 2 feet. 35 cents each.
 Most of the Bluebells, or Bellflowers, as Campanulas are called, bloom in summer at a time when other flowers are scarce, which makes them especially desirable
Cassia Marylandica. Yellow. June 4 feet. 25 cents each; \$2 00 per 10.
Centaurea Babylonica. Yellow. July. A large, stately plant. 6 to 10 inches. 30 cents each.
 " **dealbata**. Rose. September. 1½ feet. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10.
 " **declinata**. Pink. White Centre. July. 1 foot. 30 cents.
 " **macrocephala**. Yellow. July. 2 feet. 25 cents each.
 " **montana**. Showy. Deep Purple. 25 cents. \$1 50 per 10; \$12 00 per 100.
 " **nigra variegata**. Foliage margined with yellow. 2 feet. 40 cents each.
Centranthus albus. White. June to September. 1 foot. 35 cents each.
 " **ruber**. Red. June to Sept. 1 foot 35 cents each.
Cerastium tomentosum. "Dusty Miller." Silvery White foliage and flowers. May. 6 inches. A good plant for rock-work. 25 cents each; \$1 75 per 10.

Chamælerium luteum. "Blazing Star." Sulphur Yellow. May. 1 foot. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10.
Chelone barbata. See Pentstemon.
 " **Lyoni**. Rosy Purple. August and September. 2 feet. 30 cents each; \$2 00 per 10.
Chrysanthemum maximum. White. July to October. 2 feet. 35 cents each.
 " **var. Triumph**. A fine variety. 35 cents each.
 " **sinense**. 2½ feet. 25 cents each; \$1 75 per 10; \$15 00 per 100.
 Our collection of Chrysanthemum sinense represents the hardiest kinds, and are what is generally known as the Pompon Chrysanthemum. They grow from 1½ to 3 feet and bloom profusely during September and October, the colors blending beautifully with the autumn leaves. We have over a dozen of the best varieties, separately named.

Clematis Davidiana. Blue. August and September. 3 feet 30 cents each; \$1 75 per 10; \$12 00 per 100
 This Clematis is almost a shrub in its habit and makes a beautiful object if given a moist situation. (See illustration.)
Convallaria majalis. (Lily-of-the-Valley.) White. May. 6 inches. Pips. \$3 50 per 100.
 " **var. variegata**. White. May. 6 in. Pips. \$6 00 per 100.
Coreopsis grandiflora. Deep Yellow. June and July. 2 ft. 25 cents each; \$1 75 per 10
 " **rosea**. Light Pink. July and August. 6 inches. 25 cents each; \$1 00 per 10 \$8 00 per 100.
 " **senifolia**. Yellow. June and July. 1 foot. 25 cents each; \$1 75 per 10.
 The flowers of the Coreopsis grandiflora, produced on long stems, are of good size and very showy. Invaluable for cutting.

Coronilla vaginalis. 30 cents each.
 " **varia**. Pinkish White. June. 1 foot. 20 cents each; 75 cents per 10; \$5 00 per 100.
 A half-climbing plant, producing its pretty flowers in good-sized heads, somewhat resembling clover, and for a long while.



Clematis Davidiana.

Delphinium Chinense album. White. June to August. 18 inches. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10; \$10 00 per 100.
 " **elatum**. Larkspur. Blue. June to August. 3 feet. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10; \$12 00 per 100.
 " **formosum**. Large, dark blue flowers. June to August. 3 feet. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10; \$10 00 per 100.
 Delphiniums are old-fashioned flowers which always please. Formosum is very choice, the color being positive.
Desmodium Japonicum. White. September. 3 feet. 35 cents each; \$2 50 per 10; \$20 00 per 100.
 " **penduliflorum**. Rose. Sept. 4 ft. 35 cts. each; \$2 50 per 10; \$20 00 per 100.

The tall Aster Tataricus is valuable for backgrounds.

Our hardy Chrysanthemums will bloom the first year.



Dianthus barbatus.

Dianthus arenarius. White, Spotted Purple. August. 2 feet. 35 cents each.

" **barbatus.** Sweet William. Various. (See cut.) June. 1 foot. 25 cents each ; \$1 25 per 10 ; 10 00 per 100.

" **hybridus "Napoleon III."** Deep Crimson. June to August. 6 inches. 30 cents each ; \$2 00 per 10 ; \$15 00 per 100.

" **plumarius.** Scotch Pink. Single or double. June and July. 6 inches. 25 cents each ; \$1 25 per 10 ; \$10 00 per 100.



Dianthus plumarius.

Dianthus var. "Her Majesty." Double. White. June to September. 30 cents each.

" **var. "Mrs. Sinkins."** White, spicy flowers, large. June. 9 inches. 40 cents each.

Dicentra spectabilis. Bleeding Heart. Pink. May and June. 1½ feet. 25 cents each ; \$1 75 per 10 ; \$10 00 per 100.

" **var. alba.** A new white variety ; very distinct. 50 cents.

Dictamnus albus. White. July. 18 inches. 35 cents each.

" **rubrus.** Gas Plant. Red. July. 35 cents each ; \$2 50 per 10.

Digitalis ferruginea gigantea. Brownish Red. July. 5 feet. 35 cents each ; \$2 50 per 10.

" **grandiflora.** Yellow. July and August. 18 inches. 40 cents each ; \$3 50 per 10 ; \$25 00 per 100.

" **lanata.** Greyish White. July and August. 2 to 3 ft. 35 cents.

" **monstrosa alba.** White. July. 2 feet. 35 cents each ; \$2 50 per 10.

" **purpurea.** Foxglove. Purple. July. 2 feet. 25 cents each ; \$1 75 per 10.

" **var. alba.** White. July. 2 feet. 25 cents each ; \$1 75 per 10.

Dodecatheon Meadia. Rosy-purple. April. 12 inches. 35 cents each.

Doronicum Clusii. Golden Yellow. May and June. 18 inches. 30 cents each ; \$2 00 per 10.

" **plantagineum excelsum.** Yellow. April to June. 2 feet. 25 cents each.



Dicentra spectabilis.

Echinacea angustifolia. Rose. July and August. 2 to 3 feet. 35 cents each.

" **purpurea.** Reddish-purple, durable flowers. August to October. 2 feet. 30 cents each ; \$1 75 per 10.

Echinops strictus. Steel Blue, underside of the leaves white. July and August. 2 feet. 50 cents each.

Epimedium alpinum. Gray, Crimson and Yellow. May. 9 inches. 35 cents each.

" **rubrum.** Rose. May. 1 foot. 30 cents each ; \$2 50 per 10.

Eranthis hyemalis. Winter Aconite. Yellow. February and March. 4 inches. 15 cents each ; 75 cents per 10.

Erigeron speciosus. Blue. August. 2 feet. 25 cents each ; \$1 75 per 10.

Eryngium amethystinum. Blue. July and August. 2 ft. 35 cents each.

" **planum.** Steel Blue. July and August. 3 ft. 20 cents each ; 75 cents per 10 ; \$5 00 per 100.

" **yuccæfolium.** Greyish and stiff flowers and foliage. 3 ft. 30 cents each.

Very beautiful and striking both in flowers and foliage ; will do well in almost any locality.

Erysimum pulchellum. Yellow. May. Creeping. 2 inches. 25 cents each ; \$1 25 per 10.

Erythronium Americanum. Dog's-tooth Violet. Yellow. April and May. 6 inches. 35 cents each ; \$2 00 per 10 ; \$10 00 per 100.

One of the prettiest little flowers for a moist, shady situation.

Eupatorium ageratoides. White. September. 3 feet. 25 cents each.

" **coelestinum.** Showy blue. September. 18 inches. 30 cents each ; \$1 75 per 10 ; \$12 00 per 100.

Cœlestinum is the finest of all, and quite rare. Resembles ageratium, and can be used for similar purposes ; but the color is deep blue, and it is more beautiful in every way. Should be in every collection.

Euphorbia Myrsinites. Prostrate. Yellow. July and August. 1 foot. 50 cents each.

Funkia cordifolia. Large leaves. Light Purple. July and August. 2 feet. 35 cents each ; \$2 50 per 10.

" **Japonica.** White. Fragrant. September. 1 foot. 25 cents each ; \$2 00 per 10 ; \$15 00 per 100.

We will supply 25 or more herbaceous plants in any assortment at the rate per 10 each ; 100 or more, in assortment, at the lowest rate quoted for each kind. Price per 1000 on application.

Funkia lancifolia. Light Purple. August. 1 foot. 25 cents each; \$1 25 per 10; \$9 00 per 100.
 " **var. marginata.** Marginate leaf. Light purple. August. 1 foot. 35 cents each; \$2 50 per 10.
 " **ovata marginata.** Lilac. August. 1 foot. 35 cents each.
 " **undulata variegata.** Light-purple. July. 1 foot. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10; \$12 00 per 100.
 Day Lily is the popular name of Funkia. Their large leaves, showy flowers and hardiness insure them room in all gardens. They are moisture-loving plants and will do well in partial shade. The well-known, fragrant, Japanese species is simply indispensable, individually or in clumps.



Gaillardia.

Gaillardia aristata grandiflora. August. Yellow, with crimson centre. 1 foot. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10; \$12 00 per 100.
 " **var. compacta.** Shades of yellow and crimson. Very neat, upright habit. 50 cents each.
 " **var. hybrids.** Separate colors. Shades of red and yellow. Fine, large flowers. July to September. 15 inches. 30 cents each; \$2 00 per 10; \$16 00 per 100.

Everyone knows and appreciates the charm and utility of the Gaillardia or Blanket Flower. Its unique, yet beautiful flowers, crimson, more or less deeply margined with yellow, are being produced from June to September. The habit is somewhat trailing, making it valuable for bordering beds; though for massing alone in a bed it is equally attractive. Our collection of hybrids, consisting of ten choice, carefully selected varieties, originally from Kelway's famous collection, is perhaps unsurpassed in this country. It differs, too, in having the colors distinct. Mixed seedlings can be had cheaply—it costs to grow them positively separate—but there is some doubt of a good assortment. Ours are separate and numbered, and can be relied upon. They are improvements over grandiflora in size as well as in variation of color, and are calculated to please everyone.

Galanthus nivalis. Snowdrop. April. 6 inches. Bulbs. 25 cents per 10; \$2 00 per 100.
Calcega officinalis. Lilac. June and July. 3 feet. 30 cents each; \$2 00 per 10.
Geranium maculatum. Pink. May. 18 inches. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10.
 " **sanguineum.** Deep Rose. June to September; 6 inches. 25 cents each; \$1 75 per 10.
Geum leococcineum atrosanguineum. Dark Red. May to August. 6 inches. 40 cents each. (U.S.P.)
 " **triflorum.** Rose. April to June. 9 inches. 35 cents each.

Cladiolus communis. Purple. June. 1½ feet. 50 cents per 10.
Globularia trichosantha. Light Blue. May to July. 6 inches. 50 cents each.
Cypsophila Bokejeka. White. Large, loose panicles. July and August. 4 feet. 25 cents each; \$1 75 per 10.
 " **paniculata.** White. July to Sept. 2 feet. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10; \$10 00 per 100.
Helenium autumnale superbum. Yellow. September. 5 feet. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10; \$10 00 per 100.
 " **grandicephalum striatum.** Variegated flower. Red and Yellow. Sept. 4 feet. 30 cents each; \$1 75 per 10; \$12 00 per 100.
 " **Hoopesii.** Orange Yellow. August. 4 feet. 35 cents each. The first two are fine, producing a solid blaze of color.
Helianthus decapetalus multiflorus plenus. Yellow. July to Oct. 4 feet. 30 cents each.
 " **doronocoides.** Yellow. July and August. 4 feet. 25 cents each; \$1 00 per 10; \$7 00 per 100.
 " **giganteus.** Yellow. August and September. 6 feet. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10; \$10 00 per 100.
 " **"Golden Bouquet."** Yellow. August. 3 feet. 25 cents each; \$1 75 per 10.
 " **Maximiliani.** Yellow. October. 5 feet. 25 cents each; \$1 25 per 10; \$9 00 per 100.
 " **mollis.** Golden Yellow. September and October. 4 feet. 25 cents each; \$1 75 per 10; \$15 00 per 100.
 " **orgyalis.** Graceful. Yellow. September and October. 7 feet. 25 cents each; \$1 75 per 10; \$12 00 per 100.

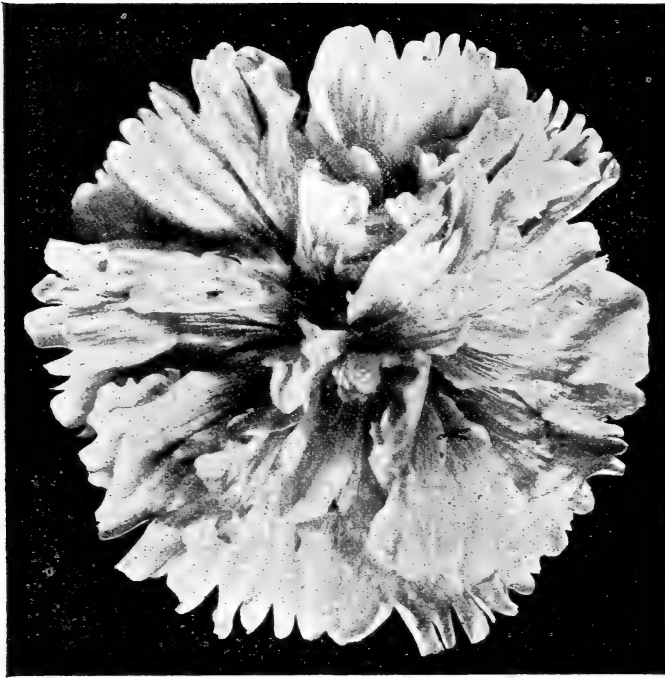
When large-growing plants, to make a fine fall display, are wanted, these sunflowers are just the thing. As will be seen, some one or another is in bloom from July to October. *Maximiliani* blooms profusely, and is in great demand. *Orgyalis* is even more desirable for its graceful foliage than for its flowers and makes a beautiful object when planted in an isolated position.

Heliopsis lævis. Orange. July to October. 4 feet. 25 cents each; \$1 75 per 10; \$15 00 per 100.
 " **Pitcheriana.** Orange Yellow. July to October. 3 feet. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10; \$12 00 per 100. Stands the hot, dry spells and blooms in July when flowers are scarce.
Hemerocallis aurantiaca major. Japanese. Large-flowered. Light orange. 75 cents.
 " **umortierii (Sieboldi.)** Orange. July. 2 feet. 25 cents each; \$1 75 per 10.
 " **flava.** Pure Yellow. (Fragrant. May and June. 25 cents each; \$1 75 per 10; \$12 00 per 100.
 " **fulva.** Reddish-yellow. July. 3 feet. 20 cents each; 75 cents per 10; \$5 00 per 100.
 " **var. fl. pl. (Kwanso).** Reddish-yellow. Double. July and August. 3 feet. 30 cents each; \$1 75 per 10.
 " **var. fl. pl. variegata.** 50 cents.
 " **graminea.** Yellow. June. 1½ feet. 30 cents each; \$2 00 per 10.
 " **Thunbergiana.** Bright Yellow. June and July. 3 feet. 30 cents each.

The Bronze Day Lilies, or *Hemerocallis*, are remarkably showy when massed. *Kwanso* blooms longer than the others, and is very double. They are very partial to moist, low places, but not at all particular, and if all the kinds are planted they will give a succession of bloom all the summer long.

Heraclium giganteum. Giant Cow-parsnip. White. June. 6 feet. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10.
Hesperis matronalis. White or light pink. July to August. 2 feet. 25 cents each; \$2 00 per 10.
Heuchera sanguinea. Scarlet. June to August. 1½ feet. 25 cents each; \$1 75 per 10; \$12 00 per 100.

The Yellow *Digitalis grandiflora* is new and choice.
 One of the showiest fall flowers is the dwarf, blue *Eupatorium*.



Allegheny Hollyhock—Size reduced.

ALLEGHENY HOLLYHOCK.

The appearance of this new strain of Hollyhock is warmly welcomed, the flowers, in many ways, being superior to the old forms. They are from 4 to 7 inches in diameter, the petals being delicately fringed, and not so numerous as to make an artificial appearance. The long-blooming character is remarkable; flowers appearing until frost. We are among the first to introduce this remarkable strain. Red-black, dark pink, magenta, red and shell pink, strong plants, blooming size, mixed colors, 30 cents each; \$1.75 per 10; \$12.50 per 100.

Heuchera sanguinea alba. New. White. June and July. 1½ feet. 35 cents each; \$2 00 per 10.

" **var. splendens.** Brilliant Scarlet. June to August. 1 foot 30 cents each; \$2 00 per 10.

Hibiscus militaris. Red and White. July and August. 4 feet. 25 cents each; \$1 25 per 10; \$8 00 per 100.

" **Moscheutos.** Pink. July and August. 4 feet. 30 cents each; \$2 00 per 10.

" **var. "Crimson Eye."** 30 cents each; \$2 00 per 10

Hieracium stoloniferum. Lemon. June to August. 6 in. 15 cents each; 50 cents per 10; \$4 00 per 100.

Hollyhock. Double White, Pink, Red, Yellow, and Black-red. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10; \$10 00 per 100. The plants offered are strong and will bloom next summer

Iberis semperflorens superba. New. Large white flowers. May and June. 6 inches. 35 cents each; \$2 00 per 10; \$18 00 per 100.

" **sempervirens.** Evergreen Candytuft. White May and June. 25 cents each; \$1 75 per 10.

" **Tenoreana.** White. June. 6 inches. 25 cents each. \$1 75 per 10; \$12 50 per 100.

Incarvillea variabilis. New. Pink. August. 18 inches. 50 cents each; \$3 50 per 10.

Iris Cengialti. Deep Purple. May and June. 1 foot. 35 cents.

" **cristata.** Dwarf. Light blue, fringed and spotted with yellow. May. 8 in. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10.

" **cuprea.** Copper color. May. 9 inches. 75 cents each.

" **florentina.** White. May. 2 feet. 30 cents each; \$1 75 per 10; \$15 00 per 100.

" **Germanica.** Best named varieties. May and June. 1½ feet. 20 cents each; \$1 25 per 10; \$8 00 per 100.

List of names with colors on application.

" **graminea.** Blue. May and June. 9 inches. 25 cents each; \$1 00 per 10.

Iris lævigata (Kämpferi.) Japanese Iris. Choice named varieties, our selection. 30 cents each; \$1 75 per 10; \$14 00 per 100.

" **nana.** 50 cents each.

JAPANESE IRIS.

Iris lævigata. (Kämpferi.)

Too much cannot be said in favor of these beautiful Japanese Irises. It is useless to attempt to describe the many shades, penciling and markings of the various colors in the named kinds. Our collection is the admiration of all that see the plants in flower and consists of the very best picked from hundreds of varieties imported from Japan, many of the blooms measuring nine inches in diameter.

They will thrive in almost any soil or position, but if planted in deep, moist soil, the size and substance of the flowers will be very much better than if they were planted in a dry position.

Price of collections of our selection, all choice kinds.

25 plants	5 varieties	\$3.50.	10 varieties	15 varieties.
50 "	"	7.00.	"	\$8.00.
100 "	"	14.00.	"	16.00. \$18.00

Iris ochroleuca gigantea. Very stately. White and Yellow. July. 4 feet. 50 cents each.

" **pallida Dalmatica.** Large growth and flower. Majestic. Rare. Light Blue. May and June. 2¼ feet. 40 cents.

" **var. speciosa.** Clear Indigo-Blue. 35 cents each; \$2 75 per 10; \$25 00 per 100.

We will supply 25 or more herbaceous plants in any assortment at the rate per 10 each; 100 or more, in assortment, at the lowest rate quoted for each kind. Price per 1000 on application.

Iris Pseudacorus. Canary Yellow. May. 3 to 4 feet. 25 cents each; \$2 00 per 10; \$15 00 per 100.

" **pumila.** Dwarf. Deep Blue. March to May. 8 inches. 20 cents each; \$1 25 per 10; \$8 00 per 100.

" **Sibirica.** White or Blue. May and June. 2½ feet. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10.

" **var. orientalis.** Dark Blue (Choice). June. 2 feet. 25 cents each; \$1 75 per 10; \$15 00 per 100.

" **tectorum.** Lilac. June. 1 foot. 75 cents each.

A rare and beautiful Japanese species.

" **variegata.** Rare. Bluish, purple veined. May. 50 cents. Irises are the well known flag. Of various beautiful colors, they do well in most all situations. They are very popular, especially the Japanese. In groups, they make a fine display. Orientalis is very fine.

Lamium purpureum variegatum. Pink. May to September. 3 inches. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10; \$12 00 per 100.

This is a remarkably pretty and useful dwarf plant, suitable for a ground-cover. Its flowering period is long. We can recommend it highly.

Lathyrus grandiflorus. Perennial Pea. Showy Pink. June to October. 35 cents each; \$2 00 per 10.

" **var. albus.** White Perennial Pea. June to October. 30 cents each.

" **latifolius.** Red. June to October. 25 cents each; \$1 75 per 10.

Lavandula vera. Lavender. Blue. August to October. 2 feet. 25 cents each; \$2 00 per 10.

This is the true lavender, famed alike for its pretty flowers and pleasant odor. Every one should have several in their garden.

Liatris pycnostachya. Purple spikes. July and August. 4 feet. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10; \$10 00 per 100.

" **scariosa.** Dark Lavender. July and August. 18 inches. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10.

" **spicata.** Blazing-star. Deep Purple. June to August. 2 feet. 25 cents; \$1 50 per 10; \$10 00 per 100.

Lilium auratum. Gold-banded. Large flower. July. 3 feet. 25 cents each; \$2 25 per 10; \$12 00 per 100.

" **candidum.** Annunciation Lily. White. June. 2½ feet. 20 cents each; \$1 00 per 10; \$7 50 per 100.

" **speciosum album.** White. August and September. 3 feet. 20 cents each; \$1 50 per 10; \$10 00 per 100.

" **var. roseum.** White, shaded and spotted rose. August. 2½ feet. 20 cents each; \$1 50 per 10; \$10 00 per 100.

" **superbum.** Orange, spotted red. July and August. 4 feet. 15 cents each; \$1 25 per 10; \$10 00 per 100.

" **tigrinum.** Tiger Lily. Orange, black spots. July. 5 feet. 20 cents each; \$1 75 per 10; \$12 00 per 100.

We wish to speak a good word for these hardy lilies. They will give pleasure individually, or brighten up beds of shrubs or herbaceous plants. All that we offer are excellent, and they cover a long blooming period. We recommend none in particular, as an assortment is very desirable, and our customers will need them all.

Linum perenne album. White Perennial Flax. Blue. June to September. 8 inches. 30 cents each.

Lobelia cardinalis. Scarlet. August and September. 18 inches. 25 cents each; \$1 25 per 10; \$9 00 per 100.

The brilliant color of the Cardinal Flower (Lobelia), makes it desirable for every garden. Our stock is especially fine and well grown

" **syphilitica.** Blue. August and September. 1 foot. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10; \$10 00 per 100.

Lotus corniculatus. Reddish Orange. April and May. 4 inches. A pretty little rock plant. 30 cents each.

Lupinus polyphyllus. Spikes of dark blue. May and June. 3 feet. 35 cents each.

" **var. alba.** White. May and June. 3 feet. 35 cents each.

Lychnis chalconica. Scarlet. July and August. 2 feet. 25 cents each; \$1 75 per 10.

Lychnis chalconica alba. White. July and August. 2 feet. 30 cents each.

" **coronaria.** Crimson. June. 2 feet. 20 cents each; \$1 00 per 10; \$8 00 per 100.

" **var. alba.** White. June. 2 feet. 30 cents each.

" **Flos-cuculi semperflorens.** Clear Purple. Double. May to July. 1 foot. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10; \$10 00 per 100.

" **Viscaria splendens fl. pl.** Double Red. Ragged Robin. July. 1 foot. 30 cents each.

Coronaria is the brightest flower among perennials, either when massed or singly. Flos-cuculi is fine for its flowering so long a time.

Lysimachia clethroides. White. July to September. 1½ feet. 25 cents each; \$1 00 per 10; \$7 00 per 100.

" **Nummularia.** Creeping Moneywort. June to September. 2 inches. 25 cents each; \$2 00 per 10; \$10 00 per 100.

" **verticillata.** Yellow. July. 1½ feet. 25 cents each; \$1 25 per 10; \$9 00 per 100.

" **vulgaris.** Yellow. July. 3 feet. 25 cents each; 75 cents per 10; \$5 00 per 100.

These flowers are known as Losestrifes. All make a good display when in bloom, and are fine for cutting.

Lythrum salicaria. Purple. July. 3 feet. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10.

Malva Alcea. Light Pink. June and July. 3 to 4 feet. 40 cents each.

Mentha crispa. Light Blue. Crisp, curly foliage and very pretty habit. 18 inches. 30 cents each; \$2 00 per 10.

Monarda didyma. Scarlet. August and September. 2½ feet. 25 cents each; \$1 75 per 10; \$12 50 per 100.

" **mollis.** Pink. June and July. 1 foot. 30 cents each; \$2 00 per 10.

" **purpurea.** Purple. August and September. 2½ feet. 25 cents each; \$1 00 per 10; \$8 00 per 100.

Monardas are known as bergamots, and are valued for their nicely-scented leaves as well as for their showy flowers. Purpurea is less common and very choice.

Montbretia crocosmiflora. Orange Scarlet. August. 1 to 1½ feet. 50 cents per 10.

Muscari botryoides. Grape Hyacinth, or Blue-bell. Blue. April. 6 inches. 50 cents per 10; \$2 50 per 100.



Opuntia Rafinesqui.
(See page 82.)

Myosotis alpestris Victoria. Blue. April and May. 1 foot. A fine new variety. 25 cents each; \$1 75 per 10; \$10 00 per 100.

" **dissitiflora.** Blue. May to July. 5 inches. 15 cents each; \$1 00 per 10; \$6 00 per 100.

" **palustris semperflorens.** Light Blue. May to Sept. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10.

Nepeta Clechoma. Creeping. Green leaves. 4 in. 15 cents each; \$1 00 per 10; \$8 00 per 100.

" **var. variegata.** Creeping. Silver variegated foliage. 4 in. 15 cents each; \$1 00 per 10; \$8 00 per 100.

" **tuberosa.** 30 cents each.

A large clump of **Monarda purpurea** makes a sheet of bloom.

We have the brightest colors in Perennial Phlox.

- E. Fraseri.** Yellow. June to Aug. 1 foot. 25 cents each.
Missouriensis (macrocarpa.) Lemon Yellow. July and August. 1 foot. The largest flower of all the evening primroses. 35 cents each; \$2 50 per 10.
riparia. Yellow. July and August. 1 foot. 25 cents each; \$1 25 per 10.
Youngii. Lemon Yellow. June to August. 18 in. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10; \$10 00 per 100.
- Opuntia mesacantha macrorhiza.** Yellow. June and July. 9 inches. 30 cents each.
Missouriensis. Yellow. June and July. 9 ins. 35 cts. each.
oplocarpa. Flowers larger, pale yellow, and later than the others. June and July. 9 inches. 25 cents each; \$1 25 per 10.
Rafinesquii. Yellow. June and July. 9 inches. 25 cents each; \$1 00 per 10. (See cut, page 81.)
vulgaris. Yellow. June and July. 9 inches. 25 cents each; \$1 25 per 10.

There are many dryish places in a garden in which these hardy, creeping cactuses would be well suited. They flower profusely.

- Pachysandra procumbens.** Brownish White. April and May. 1 foot. 25 cents each.
terminalis. Greenish White. May. 1 foot. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10; \$12 00 per 100.
 The *Pachysandra* is evergreen. It flowers early, and is a favorite with bees. Excellent for covering ground.

PÆONIES.



Our collection of Pæonies embraces many choice sorts, including some superior single-flowered varieties which we have found desirable, the old-fashioned large double red and large double white. The extra strong clumps that we offer are flowering size. *Tenuifolia* has the finest cut leaf imaginable, is early-flowering and very effective in contrast of foliage and flower. (See illustration.)

Of the old-fashioned Chinese varieties, we have a superior collection which is brought down to a few which we think will best please our customers.

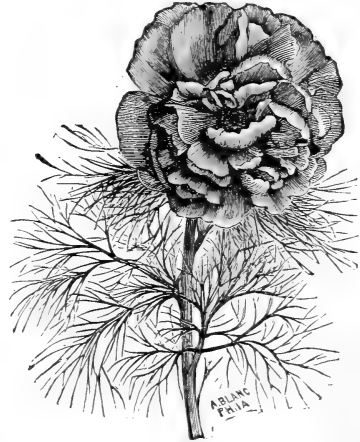
In ordering these named varieties, it is well to also name possible substitutes, in the event of the desired variety having been sold out. We do not substitute without permission.

PRICE.—Except where otherwise quoted, strong roots, 50 cents each; \$4 00 per 10; \$30 00 per 100.
 Very heavy clumps, either Pink or White varieties, \$1 00 each.
 The Pæony increases in quality with age.

- Pottsii alba.** White, Yellow and Flesh-colored centre.
La Vestale. Pure White.
General Bedeau. Rose Pink, very double.
Melanie Henry. Flesh Pink, Pale centre.
M. Marsaux. Light Pink.
Edulis Superba. Clear Shell Pink.
Buyckii. Rose Pink, inner petals fringed.
M. Furtado. Rose Pink.
Lady Anna. Rose, very late.

- Duc Decazes.** Large, Deep Rose, lighter center.
Henri Demay. Purplish Red, centre threaded petals.
Pure White. 35 cents each.
Assorted, colors separate, 35 cents each; \$2 50 per 10; \$17 50 per 100.
Single Pink, Rose and Red, 35 cents each; \$2 50 per 10; \$17 50 per 100.

- Pæonia Moutan.** Tree Pæony. 75 cents each; \$5 00 per 10.
officialis fl. pl. Early. Double Crimson. 50 cents each; \$4 00 per 10.
var. alba fl. pl. Early. Double. White. 60 cents each; \$5 00 per 10.
double white. (Later than preceding.)
tenuifolia fl. pl. Double Scarlet. Fine foliage. 50 cents each; \$3 50 per 10; \$25 00 per 100.



Pæonia tenuifolia fl. pl.

- Papaver nudicaule.** Iceland Poppy. Yellow and White. June to August. 1 foot. 25 cents each; \$1 25 per 10; \$9 00 per 100.
orientale. Bright Red. June. 2 feet. 30 cents each; \$1 75 per 10; \$12 00 per 100.
Passiflora incarnata. Passion Flower. Blue. Climbing. 50 cents each.
Pentstemon barbatus (Chelone), Scarlet. June to August. 18 inches. 25 cents each; \$1 75 per 10; \$12 00 per 100.
Digitalis. White. June and July. 1½ feet. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10; \$13 00 per 100.
 The Pentstemons are mostly native of our western plains and look well and happy during the severest droughts.
Phlomis tuberosa. Purple. 3 feet. 25 cents each; \$1 00 per 10.

PERENNIAL PHLOX.

The varieties of Perennial Phlox are becoming so numerous as to make it almost impossible for anyone but an expert to select from the description given in catalogues, yet those in our collection are all beautiful and would almost be sure to give satisfaction if chosen at random.

We have every confidence in offering the following selection for general planting.



We will supply 25 or more herbaceous plants in any assortment at the rate per 10 each; 100 or more, in assortment, at the lowest rate quoted for each kind. Price per 1000 on application.

- Carran d' Ache.** Bright Cerise. White Centre.
Coquelicot. Bright Scarlet. Dark Maroon Eye. 35 cents.
Duquesclin. Dark Purplish Red Centre, shading out to Lavender.
Eclairer. Rich Purple Carmine. White Centre.
Eugene Dagonvilliers. Soft Lilac Blue. Large White Centre.
T. H. Slocum. Vivid Crimson, Dark Eye.
La Vague. Soft Purplish Lavender. Cerise Eye.
Lothair. Cerise Salmon. Dark Purple Eye. Fine large flower.
Miss Lingard. White. Delicate Pink Eye.
Pantheon. Cerise Salmon. White Centre.
Pearl. Pure White.
Wm. Robinson. Cerise Rose. Glowing Crimson Eye.

Patrons will do well to name substitutes, if desired, as we never substitute without permission. Or if they will leave the selection to us, we will send only the best.

- Phlox decussata.** "PERENNIAL PHLOX." Mixed. Choice selection of seedlings. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10; \$10 00 per 100. Finest Named Varieties. 30 cents each; \$1 75 per 10; \$15 00 per 100. (See list.)
 "subulata "Cottysburg." New. Lavender. 25 cents each; \$1 75 per 10.
 "var. rosea. Rose. May. 20 cents each; \$1 25 per 10; \$7 00 per 100.
 "var. "Sadie." 30 cents each; \$1 75 per 10.
 "var. "The Bride." Pure White. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10; \$10 00 per 100.
 Phloxes do much towards making the garden gay throughout the season. The subulata type are creeping sorts, and are known as Moss Pinks. They completely carpet the ground.
Physalis Alkekengi. When preserved, fruit is edible. 15 in 20 cents each; \$1 00 per 10.
 "Franchetti. Japanese Lantern Plant. Red fruit. 25 cents each; \$1 25 per 10.
Physostegia denticulata. Lilac White. July and August. 2 feet. 25 cents each; \$1 25 per 10; \$9 00 per 100.
 "Virginica. Pinkish White. July and August. 18 inches. 30 cents each; \$1 75 per 10.



A Clump of Pæonies.

We will supply 25 or more herbaceous plants in any assortment at the rate per 10 each; 100 or more, in assortment, at the lowest rate quoted for each kind. Price per 1000 on application.

Platycodon grandiflorum. Blue. July to Sept. 2 feet. 25 cents each; \$1 75 per 10.

" **Mariesii.** Blue. June to September. 1 foot. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10; \$12 00 per 100.

Polemonium cœruleum. Light Blue. May and June. 1½ to 2 ft. 20 cents each; \$1 25 per 10.

" **Himalayense.** Blue. May and June. 2 feet. 35 cents.

" **reptans.** Light Blue. May. 1 foot. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10.

" **Richardsonii.** Purplish Blue. July. 35 cents each.

Polygonum cuspidatum. White. July to September. 5 feet. 20 cents each; \$1 50 per 10.

Potentilla hybrida. Double. Various colors. May and June. 35 cents each; \$3 00 per 10.

Potentillas look very much like strawberry plants with the exception of the flowers, which are borne on long stems well above the foliage and are in shades of yellow, orange, red, crimson, scarlet and maroon. Large and double. Fine imported named varieties.

Poterium Sanguisorba. Greenish. Beautiful foliage. 9 inches. 30 cents each; \$2 00 per 10.

Primula veris. English Primrose. Yellow. May. 6 inches. 25 cents each.

" **var. elatior cœrulea.** Cowslip. Bluish-Yellow. April to June. 9 inches. 35 cents.

Prunella grandiflora. Purple. July to September. 6 inches. 35 cents each; \$2 00 per 10.

Pyrethrum roseum. Rose. June and July. 2 feet. 25 cents each; \$1 25 per 10; \$7 00 per 100.

Pyrethrum uliginosum. White. August and September. 3 feet. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10; \$12 00 per 100.

Pyrethrums are profuse bloomers, and very showy. Roseum varies in color from cardinal-red to white.

Ranunculus repens fl. pl. Double Creeping Buttercup. Shining Green leaves. Fine Yellow. May and June. 6 inches. 25 cents each; \$2 00 per 10; \$15 00 per 100.

Rudbeckia fulgida. Golden Yellow, Dark Brown Centre. August and September. 2 feet. 30 cents each; \$2 50 per 10.

" **grandiflora.** Yellow. August. 6 feet. 25 cents each; \$1 25 per 10; \$10 00 per 100.

" **laciniata fl. pl. "Golden Glow."** Double, Clear Yellow. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10; \$10 00 per 100.

Nothing ever gained a greater hold on popular affection in so short a time as Golden Glow. Plant singly or in masses.

" **Newmani.** Golden Yellow, Dark Brown Centre. August and September. 18 inches. 30 cents each; \$2 00 per 10.

" **sub-tomentosa.** Yellow. August. 5 feet. 50 cents each.

Ruellia ciliosa. Lilac. September and October. 1 foot. 30 cents.

Ruta graveolens. Yellow. July. 1½ feet. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10.

Salvia azurea grandiflora. Blue. August. 5 feet. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10; \$12 00 per 100.

" **glutinosa.** Yellow. July and August. 30 cents each.

" **officinalis.** "Sage." Blue. June. 2 to 3 feet. 30 cents each.

" **pratensis.** Bright Purple. May. 18 inches. 35 cents each.

Santolina incana. Silvery foliage. Yellow. 1 foot. 25 cents each; \$1 25 per 10; \$10 00 per 100.

Saxifraga crassifolia. Pink. May. 6 inches. 35 cents each.

Scutellaria albida. Purple and White. July and August. 1 foot. 25 cents each; \$1 25 per 10.

Sedum acre. Love-entangle. Yellow. July. 4 inches. Clumps. 15 cents each; \$1 00 per 10; \$8 00 per 100.

" **album.** Creeping. White. July. 4 inches. Clumps. 15 cents each; \$1 25 per 10; \$10 00 per 100.

" **atropurpureum.** Foliage dark red. 1 foot. 25 cents each; \$2 00 per 10.

" **Fabaria.** Light Pink. August. 18 inches. 30 cents each; \$1 75 per 10.



NEW RUDBECKIA LACINIATA "GOLDEN GLOW."

The Rudbeckias are among the most beautiful of our fall-blooming Wild Flowers, and are always greatly admired. Until recently no effort had been made to improve them as has been done with nearly all other flowers. But with the introduction of the "Golden Glow," we have a variety that would seem to defy improvement, as it is in itself a remarkably beautiful form. The parent has but single flowers, yellow petals with a purple conical disk in the centre; but, as will be seen by the illustration this disk is entirely hidden by the mass of petals which go to make up this double flower.

The plant is entirely hardy, and will thrive in poor soils, though attaining the greatest perfection in a rich, moist, loamy one. It grows to a height of six feet, blooms profusely and continuously, and makes a desirable plant for cut-flower purposes.

Our Sedums are not old, played out mats, but are young and thrifty.

Vernonia hybridum makes a particularly useful ornamental plant.

- Sedum hispanicum.** Creeping, White. July. 4 inches. Clumps. 15 cents each; \$1 25 per 10.
 " **Maximowiczii.** Yellow. June and July. 1 foot. 25 cents each; \$1 25 per 10.



Sedum spectabile. (Flowers Pink.)

- " **Rhodiola.** Light Pink. August. 6 inches. 20 cents each; \$1 25 per 10.
 " **sexangulare.** Yellow. Creeping. June and July. 6 in. 15 cents each; \$1 00 per 10; \$8 00 per 100.
 " **Sieboldii.** Pink. August. 6 in. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10.
 " **speciosum.** Pink. July. 4 inches. 15 cents each; \$1 00 per 10; \$7 00 per 100.
 " **spectabile.** Light Pink. August. 18 inches. 30 cents each; \$1 75 per 10; \$15 00 per 100.
 " **Telephium.** Light Pink. July and August. 1 foot. 20 cents each; \$1 25 per 10; \$8 00 per 100.
 Sedums are exceedingly useful plants, flourishing in the driest places. The creeping sorts, rooting as they grow, soon form a carpet of foliage where they are planted. For rock-work, mounds or other dryish places, they are very much in demand.

- Sempervivum Verloti.** Pink. July. 4 inches. Clumps. 15 cents each; 75 cents per 10; \$4 00 per 100.
 This plant—House-leek—is of much the same nature as Sedums, and what has been said of them applies to this also.

- Silphium conatum.** Yellow. July and August. 6 feet. 25 cents each.

- " **laciniatum.** Compass Plant. Yellow. August and September. 3 feet. 30 cents each.

- Solidago altissima.** Yellow. September. 5 feet. 30 cents each.

- " **Canadensis.** Yellow. September and October. 4 feet. 25 cents each; \$1 25 per 10.

- " **nemoralis.** Bright Yellow. September. 2½ feet. 25 cents each; \$1 25 per 10; \$8 00 per 100.

- " **rigida.** Stout, Showy Yellow. September. 5 feet. 40 cents each.

- " **sempervirens.** Deep Yellow. Very large leaves. September and October. 3 feet. 35 cents each; \$2 50 per 10; \$10 00 per 100.

- " **serotina.** Yellow. August. 3 feet. 25 cents each; \$1 75 per 10.

- Spiræa Aruncus.** Large panicles of feathery white flowers. June. 4 feet. 35 cents each; \$2 00 per 10.

- " **astilboides floribunda.** White. June and July. 2 feet. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10.

- " **Camptchaticum.** White. June. 6 feet. 50 cents each.

- " **Filipendula fl. pl.** Double White. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10; \$12 00 per 100.

- " **lobata.** Rosy Pink. July and August. 2½ feet. 25 cents each.

- " **multiflora compacta.** White. 25 cents each; \$2 00 per 10.

- Spiræa palmata elegans.** White. June to August. 3 feet. 25 cents each; \$1 75 per 10.

- " **Uimaria alba plena.** White. June to August. 3 feet. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10; \$13 00 per 100.

- " **venusta.** Deep Pink. July and August. 2½ feet. 30 cents each; \$2 00 per 10.

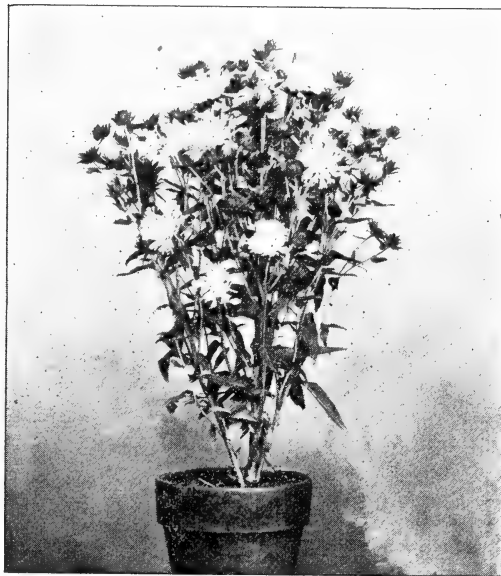
The Spiræas are all partial to moist situations.

- Stachys Betonica.** (See Betonica.)

- " **lanata.** Pink. July and August 1½ ft. 20 cents each; \$1 00 per 10; \$8 00 per 100.

- Stellaria Holostea.** Dwarf, White. May. 4 inches. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10; \$10 00 per 100.

- Stokesia cyanea.** Blue. July to September. 18 inches. 30 cents each; \$2 00 per 10; \$15 00 per 100.



Stokesia cyanea.

- Thalictrum purpurascens.** Large, white flowers. 40 cents each.

- Thermopsis Caroliniana.** Yellow. May and June. 1 foot. 25 cents each; \$1 75 per 10.

- Thymus serpyllum.** Creeping. 3 inches. 20 cents each; \$1 25 per 10.

- " **var. argenteum.** Silver variegation. 30 cents each; \$1 75 per 10.

- " **vulgaris.** Garden Thyme. Pink. June to August. 9 inches. 20 cents each; \$1 25 per 10; \$9 00 per 100.

In Thyme, utility combines with ornament to furnish a plant welcome in every garden.

- Tradescantia pilosa.** Rare. Purple. Hairy. June to September. 9 inches. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10; \$9 00 per 100.

- " **Virginica.** Blue. June and September. 9 inches. 25 cents each; \$1 00 per 10; \$8 00 per 100.

- " **var. alba.** White. June to Sept. 6 inches. 25 cents each; \$1 25 per 10; \$9 00 per 100.

Spiderworts, as these are called, are found growing wild on rocky, damp hillsides, where their pretty flowers make a pleasing picture, but they thrive in any good situation. The illustration by no means does them justice. They must be seen naturally to be fully appreciated.

We will supply 25 or more herbaceous plants in any assortment at the rate per 10 each; 100 or more, in assortment, at the lowest rate quoted for each kind. Price per 1000 on application.

Trillium cernuum. White, tinted. May and June. 1 foot. 25 cents each; \$1 25 per 10; \$6 00 per 100.

" **grandiflorum.** Large, white. May. 1 foot. 25 cents each; \$1 25 per 10; \$6 00 per 100.



Tradescantia virginica.

(See page 85.)

Tritoma uvaria grandiflora. Red. August to October. 1½ feet. 25 cents each; \$1 75 per 10.

Trollius Asiaticus. Orange Yellow. May. 1 foot. 30 cents each; \$2 50 per 10.

" **Europæus.** Pale Yellow. May. 1 foot. 25 cents each; \$1 75 per 10.

" **giganteus.** Large Globe Flower. May. 1½ feet. 35 cents each.

" **Japonicus.** Orange. May and June. 1 foot. 35 cents each.

Valeriana dioica. Rose. May and June. 12 inches. 30 cents each; \$2 00 per 10.

Vernonia Arkansana. Dark Purple. September. 5 feet. 25 cents each; \$1 75 per 10.

" **Baldwini.** Purple. August and September. 2 feet. 25 cents each; \$1 25 per 10; \$8 00 per 100.

" **hybridum.** New. Lavender. September. 4 feet. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10; \$9 00 per 100.

" **Jamesii.** Narrow foliage. Purple. August and September. 2 feet. 35 cents each.

" **noveboracensis.** Dark Purple. September. 3 feet. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10.

We would be failing in our duty to omit praise of Vernonias,— better known as Iron-weed. The individual flowers are unique and pretty, and are unexcelled for cutting. Arkansana has largest flowers, while the foliage of the rare Jamesii is narrow and graceful.

Veronica candida. Silvery White foliage. 6 inches. 35 cents each.

" **circæoides.** Light Blue. 20 cents each; \$1 25 per 10; \$10 00 per 100.

" **gentianoides.** Mauve. May and June. 1 foot. 30 cents.

" **longifolia.** Blue. August. 2 ft. 25 cents each; \$1 75 per 10.

" **var. sessilis.** Large. Blue spikes. August. 2 feet. 30 cents each; \$2 00 per 10.

" **montana.** Blue. May and June. 6 inches. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10.

Veronica rosea. Rare. Rose. July and August. 6 inches. 40 cents each.

" **Teucrium.** Blue. June. 1 foot. 25 cents each; \$1 00 per 10; \$8 00 per 100.

Veronics have long been known as beautiful garden plants.

Vesicaria sinuata. Yellow. May and June. 1 foot. 25 cents each; \$1 25 per 10.

Vinca minor. Periwinkle. Blue. May. 6 inches. 20 cents each; \$1 50 per 10; \$6 00 per 100; \$20 00 per 1000.

" **var. rosea fl. pl.** Rose. 6 inches. 35 cents each; \$2 00 per 10; \$10 00 per 100.

" **var. alba.** White. May. 6 inches. 20 cents each; \$1 50 per 10; \$8 00 per 100.

But few plants are superior for covering bare spots under trees and on banks.

Viola cucullata. Blue. May. 6 inches. 15 cents each; 75 cents per 10; \$3 25 per 100.

" **var. Pink Gem.** This pleasing little plant will prove itself a welcome addition to the list of early spring flowers. It is a very decided novelty, the color of the flowers being a true pink and are produced in such quantities as almost to hide the dark glossy green foliage. We have been propagating this beautiful new violet for a number of years, and now offer it for the first time. 50 cents each; \$3 50 per 10.

" **pedata bicolor.** Bird's-foot Violet. Rich Purple and White. 35 cents each.

" **odorata.** Blue, very fragrant. March and April. 20 cents each; \$1 25 per 10; \$10 00 per 100.

" **var. alba.** White, very fragrant. March and April. 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10; \$12 00 per 100.

HARDY GRASSES.

Figures in parentheses indicate about the height of the plant when fully grown.

Arundo Donax. (12 to 15 feet.) Strong clumps, 50 cents each; \$3 50 per 10.

" **var. variegata.** (5 to 7 feet.) Strong clumps, 50 cents each.

Bambusa Metake. (5 to 6 feet.) Evergreen. Strong clumps, 50 cents each.

Erianthus Ravennæ. (8 to 10 feet.) Strong clumps, 50 cents each.

Eulalia Japonica. (8 to 10 feet.) 35 cents each; \$2 50 per 10; \$15 00 per 100. Extra sized clumps, 50 cents to \$1 00 each.

" **var. variegata.** (5 to 7 feet.) 35 cents each; \$2 50 per 10; \$15 00 per 100. Extra sized clumps, 50 cents to \$1 00 each.

" **var. gracillima univittata.** (5 to 7 feet.) 35 cents each; \$2 50 per 10; \$15 00 per 100. Extra sized clumps, 50 cents to \$1 00 each.

" **var. zebrina.** (5 to 7 feet.) 35 cents each; \$2 50 per 10; \$15 00 per 100. Extra sized clumps, 50 cents to \$1 00 each.

Festuca glauca. (6 to 8 inches.) 25 cents each; \$2 00 per 10.

Phalaris arundinacea variegata. (12 to 18 inches.) 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10; \$10 00 per 100. Extra sized clumps, 35 to 50 cents.

We make a specialty of planning old-fashioned gardens.

Annuals are continually being discarded for perennials. They are permanent and more interesting.

ADDITIONAL HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

This list comprises a few things that are not very largely sought after, and should not be compared in beauty and general utility with the others. Yet some are occasionally wanted, and we urge everyone to look through it before closing their order. We separate them from the others that the one may be made more select, and that the purchaser may not become confused in choosing.

We are always pleased to give our candid opinion regarding the best selections, and we invite correspondence.

Price 35 cents each, unless specified.

<i>Atractylis pannonicum.</i>	<i>Heuchera Wheeleri.</i>	<i>Sedum Kamptschaticum.</i>
<i>Bigelovia graveolens.</i>	<i>Hydrophyllum Canadense.</i>	<i>Senecio Doria.</i>
<i>Centaurea amara.</i>	<i>Jeffersonia binata (diphylla).</i>	<i>Silphium perfoliatum.</i>
<i>Chrysanthemum Zawadski.</i>	<i>Lysimachia ciliata.</i>	<i>Solidago bicolor.</i>
<i>Cynoglossum officinale.</i>	<i>Medicago elegans.</i>	“ <i>cæsia.</i>
<i>Dianthus caryophyllus.</i>	“ <i>prostrata</i>	“ <i>lanceolata.</i>
“ <i>fimbriatus.</i>	<i>Nepeta betonicaefolia, 25 cents.</i>	<i>Symphytum asperrimum.</i>
<i>Dicentra cucullaria, 25 cents.</i>	“ <i>macrantha.</i>	“ <i>officinale.</i>
<i>Dracopepalum nutans alpina.</i>	<i>Oenanthe peucedanifolia.</i>	<i>Tanacetum globiferum.</i>
<i>Erinus alpinus.</i>	<i>Pycnanthemum linifolium, 30 cents.</i>	<i>Thalictrum nutans.</i>
<i>Galega officinalis alba.</i>	<i>Rubus hispida.</i>	<i>Trillium erectum.</i>
<i>Galium boreale.</i>	<i>Rudbeckia laciniata.</i>	“ “ <i>album.</i>
<i>Geranium Richardsoni alba.</i>	<i>Sanguinaria Canadensis.</i>	“ <i>erythrocarpum.</i>
<i>Heuchera Americana.</i>	<i>Scutellaria albida.</i>	
“ <i>villosa.</i>	<i>Sedum atropurpureum.</i>	

HARDY FERNS.

Ferns might be used in gardens much more than they are, for not only are they beautiful in summer, but many of them are evergreen, affording something green for rock work and other places in winter time. Ferns like shade, but at the same time must have some air. Damp, shady places are the ones they prefer, and as such spots do not suit many plants, ferns are especially valuable for the purpose.



PRICES.—25 cents each. \$1 50 per 10. \$10 00 per 100.

Evergreen sorts are marked (E.)

<i>Adiantum pedatum</i> , Maiden Hair Fern.	
<i>Asplenium ebeneum</i> , Ebony Spleenwort. (E.)	
“ <i>Filix-fœmina.</i>	
“ <i>thelypteroides</i> , Silvery Spleenwort.	
<i>Aspidium acrostichoides</i> , Christmas Fern. (E.)	
“ <i>marginale</i> , Marginal	“
“ <i>Novaboracense</i> , New York	“
“ <i>spinulosum.</i>	“
“ <i>Thelyptera</i> , Lady	“
<i>Botrychium Virginicum.</i>	
<i>Onclea sensibilis</i> , Sensitive	“
<i>Osmunda Claytoniana</i> , Flowering	“
“ <i>cinnamomea</i> , Cinnamon	“
“ <i>regalis</i> , King	“
<i>Polypodium hexagonopterum</i>	“
“ <i>vulgare</i>	“ (E.)

We will supply 25 or more herbaceous plants in any assortment at the rate per 10 each; 100 or more, in assortment, at the lowest rate quoted for each kind. Price per 1000 on application.

FRUIT TREES AND SMALL FRUITS

STANDARD APPLES.

50 cents each, extra sized trees, stout trunks and large tops
\$1.00 to \$1.50 each.

We call particular attention to the extra-sized apples enumerated in this list. They will give every satisfaction to customers who are anxious to secure fruiting trees at the earliest possible time. There is no difficulty in transplanting these trees, as many suppose, and, if they are pruned more or less at the time of planting, and set in good, rich, soil, they will make a stout growth the first year, and probably set fruit the second season. They can be packed in quite small bales, considering their size, and shipped to any distance without any danger of losses. We have frequently transplanted this sized tree without losing a single one, and this, too, when late in the spring.

Baldwin. Probably the best known apple now in cultivation. The fruit is large, bright red. Flesh crisp, juicy and rich. The tree is a vigorous grower, and very productive. Winter.

Ben Davis. A very desirable variety, on account of its productiveness. Fruit large and very handsome, striped with red and yellow. It is of good quality, and the fruit can be kept throughout the winter. Winter.

Duchess of Oldenburg. A sort that is very popular, because of its many excellent qualities. The tree is a strong grower and a young and abundant bearer. Fruit large, streaked with red and yellow. Flesh tender and juicy, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor. September.

Early Harvest. An old favorite apple, though of small size. It ripens in July, and is very productive. Fruit is straw color; flesh white, with fine flavor, rather acid.

Fallawater. This is a very strong grower and enormously productive. Skin yellowish green, shaded with dull red. Flesh greenish-white, juicy, crisp, rather tender, pleasant sub-acid flavor. Of excellent quality. Winter.

Fall Pippin. The Fall Pippin is a noble fruit, and is considered the first of Autumn apples in the Middle States, where its beauty, large size and its delicious flavor, for the table or for cooking, render it very popular. Skin yellowish green, with a tinge of brownish-blush on one side. Flesh white, tender and mellow, with a rich, aromatic flavor. Winter.

Crimes Golden Pippin. A medium sized apple, sometimes quite large. Golden yellow. Flesh crisp, tender, and juicy. Tree a hardy vigorous grower and very productive. Winter.

Maiden's Blush. Fruit medium sized, with a delicate, waxen appearance, pale lemon-yellow, with a brilliant crimson cheek. Flesh white, tender and pleasant, sub-acid. Fall.

Northern Spy. A well known apple, handsomely striped with red. Flavor rich, aromatic, mild sub-acid, fine. Keeps through winter and late into spring, preserves its flavor remarkably fresh. A fruit of the highest quality. Winter.

Red Astrachan. Tree an abundant and regular bearer. It is of good quality, and a handsome dessert apple. Fruit of medium size, almost entirely covered with deep crimson, with greenish-yellow streaks. Flesh white, crisp, moderately juicy, with an agreeable, rich, acid flavor. Summer.

Roxbury Russet. This is one of the best known and most popular sorts. The tree is a prodigious bearer, and the fruit keeps until late spring. Fruit medium size, dull green, covered with brownish-yellow russet. Flesh greenish-white, moderately juicy, with a rather rich, sub-acid flavor. Winter.

Sweet Bough. A very fine apple, of best quality, perhaps only second to the Early Harvest. It is not quite as good for cooking, being too sweet, but it is an excellent table apple. Fruit medium sized, pale greenish yellow. Flesh white, very tender and crisp, with a rich, sweet, sprightly flavor. Tree bears abundantly. Summer.

Wealthy. A variety originating in Minnesota, where it has proven itself thoroughly hardy, vigorous and productive. Fruit is of medium size, yellowish shade with dark red; flesh tender, white, juicy, sub-acid, very good.

CRAB APPLE.

50 cents to 75 cents each.

Transcendent. This sort is immensely productive. Fruit yellow striped with red. September and October.

APRICOT.

50 cents each. Extra sized, 75 cents each.

Noorpark. A fine old English variety with large reddish-orange fruit, which has a rich flavor. Ripens in late summer.

ASPARAGUS.

\$1.25 per 100. \$8.00 per 1000.

The plants we offer are good, strong plants, two years old. These will be ready for cutting much sooner than smaller plants would. As we do not dig them before they are needed, our plants are always fresh and produce good results.

Conover's Colossal.

BLACKBERRIES.

Strong canes, 75 cents per 10. \$5.00 per 100.

Erie. Canes very hardy, and a strong grower, free from disease and enormously productive. Berry large, of excellent quality and very firm.

Kittatinny. A strong grower; canes very hardy and productive. Fruit large, rich glossy black, moderately firm, juicy, rich, sweet, excellent. Ripens early and continues a long time. One of the most valuable sorts for general planting.

Wilson's Early. A hardy and productive variety. Fruit large, black, and very sweet. A very early sort.

CHERRIES.

50 cents each. Extra size, with stout trunks and large tops,
\$1.00 to \$1.50 each.

Many planters fail in transplanting the Cherry, because they either do not prune the trees or they allow them to bloom the first year. Both exhaust the sap in the tree before the roots start out and produce a fresh supply. The Cherry should be pruned very much, and besides this, all the flower buds should be picked off.

Black Eagle. Fruit large, heart-shaped. Skin deep purple, or nearly black. Flesh deep purple, tender, with a rich, highly flavored juice, superior to the old Black Heart. Ripens early in July.

Black Tartarian. Fruit large, heart shaped, nearly or quite black. Flesh dark, half tender, with a peculiar liver-like consistency, rich, with a very fine, mild flavor. Ripens early. About middle of June.

We only catalogue varieties of fruits that have been well tested and approved.

Early Richmond. This is what is known as the Sour or Pie Cherry. It is largely planted on account of the large size of its fruit and its excellent quality. The tree is a prodigious bearer, rarely failing to produce a large and full crop. It does not grow quite as large as the Sweet Cherries, but it commences to bear at a younger age. Fruit rather above medium in size, dark red, almost black when fully ripe. Flesh juicy, rich, acid. Last of June.

Cov. Wood. A very productive variety and one of the most desirable. Fruit large, light yellow, shaded and marbled with bright red. Flesh nearly tender, juicy, sweet, rich and delicious. Middle of June.

Ida. An abundant bearer, fruit rather large, color pale whitish yellow, considerably mottled with red; flesh tender, juicy, rich and of the best quality. Seed very small. Ripens in early June.

May Duke. An excellent variety and very productive. Fruit large, dark red, juicy, sub-acid, rich. Ripens a long time in succession. June.

Napoleon Bigarreau. A heart-shaped variety which is planted very largely. Fruit is pale yellow or amber in color spotted and shaded with deep red; flesh firm. Productive and late.

Rockport. A strong grower and a good bearer. Fruit large, bright red, shaded with pale amber. Flesh firm, juicy, sweet, rich, with an excellent flavor. Ripens early in June, just before May Duke.

Schmidt's Bigarreau. This is one of the best varieties, and is largely planted on account of the very large size of the fruit and its excellent quality and productiveness. Fruit deep black, flesh dark, tender, very juicy, fine flavor. July.

Windsor. One of the best of the late varieties. Fruit large, liver-colored. Flesh remarkably firm and of fine quality. July.

Yellow Spanish. A very popular variety and very productive. Fruit large, pale yellow, with a bright red cheek. Flesh firm, juicy and delicious. End of June.

CURRENTS.

\$1.50 per 10. \$10.00 per 100.

Extra sized, 4 year plants, \$2.50 per 10.

The Black Currant makes excellent tarts and preserves. The Cherry and the Versailles have large berries and bunches, and are very desirable. The fruit of Fay's Prolific is as large as Versailles, and it has a longer bunch.

Black Naples.

Cherry. Red.

Versailleise. Red.

White Grape.

Fay's Prolific. Red.

GOOSEBERRIES.

The Downing and Smith's Improved are more largely planted than any other sort, as they bear enormous crops every season. They are strong, vigorous growers and require no more than ordinary attention in the garden.

Columbus. A new American seedling of the English type. Large size, oval in form, skin greenish yellow; of the finest quality. Plant, a strong, robust grower. Foliage large and glossy. Price, 25 cents each. \$2.00 per 10.

Downing. Fruit roundish oval, whitish green, skin smooth, flesh rather soft and juicy. An excellent kind for family use. \$1.50 per 10. \$10.00 per 100. Extra sized, 4 year plants, \$2.50 per 10.

Red Jacket. All efforts to grow English Gooseberries in this country having proved unsuccessful, propagators have been trying for years to improve our American sorts. The Red Jacket is the product of these experiments, and the results in fruiting

it have been so gratifying that it is now recognized as the best of its class. Its well-doing is no longer an experiment, but an established fact. It has a strong, vigorous growth, good foliage, and is free from mildew. It is a heavy cropper, and the fruit is of the best quality. Reports from all parts of the country leave nothing to be desired. Price, 25 cents each. \$2.00 per 10.

Smith's Improved. An American variety, a seedling from Houghton, raised in Vermont. The fruit is larger than its parent, light or yellowish green, somewhat oval in form, moderately firm, and of excellent quality. Vigorous grower. \$1.50 per 10. \$10.00 per 100.

GRAPES.

25 cents each. \$2.00 per 10. \$15.00 per 100.

BLACK VARIETIES.

Barry. (Roger's No. 43.) Bunch large, but rather short. Berries large, delicate, sweet and tender. Vine vigorous and productive. Ripens with Concord.

Campbell's Early. A new grape of great promise. It is a strong, vigorous, hardy vine, with thick, healthy foliage and perfect, self-fertilizing blossoms; always setting its fruit well and bearing abundantly. Clusters very large, compact and handsome. Berries large, often an inch or more in diameter; black; skin thin, but very tenacious, bearing handling well. Flavor rich, sweet, slightly vinous; pure, with no foxiness, coarseness or unpleasant acidity from skin to centre. Flesh rather firm, but tender, and of equal consistency, parting easily from its few and small seeds. Ripens early and keeps well. Price, \$1.00 each. \$8.00 per 10.

Concord. Probably the best known and most largely grown of all grapes. Bunch large; berries sweet, tender and juicy. Medium early. It is very productive and always reliable.

Moore's Early. A strong grower and moderately prolific. Bunch medium; berry large, flesh pulpy and of good quality. One of the first to ripen.

Wilder. (Roger's No. 4.) A very hardy and vigorous vine, and a prolific bearer. It is a very good kind, and ripens about the same time as the Concord. Bunch large and compact; flesh tender, sweet and juicy.

Worden. Bunch large, compact; berries larger than Concord and it ripens a few days earlier; excellent flavor.

RED, REDDISH AND PURPLE VARIETIES.

Brighton. Bunch large and well formed; berries above medium to large. It is of excellent quality and flavor. Ripens early, with the Delaware.

Delaware. This variety is probably as well known as the Concord. Bunches of medium size and compact; berries small, light red, sweet, with a musky aroma.

Salem. (Roger's 53) Bunches large and compact; berries large and darker in color than Catawba; flesh tender, juicy and sweet; ripens after the Delaware.

WHITE VARIETIES.

Duchess. Bunch medium and compact; berries medium; skin thick; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, and in quality ranks as best. Very vigorous and productive; ripens before the Concord.

Martha. A very productive variety; bunch medium, not very compact; berries large; flesh similar to Concord, perhaps a little sweeter; ripens a few days earlier than Concord. An excellent white variety.

Fresh fruits from one's own trees are worth double their market value.

Niagara. This is perhaps one of the most popular grapes of recent production. It is a very strong grower and does not seem as much subject to mildew as many of the other sorts. We find it particularly desirable for Eastern Pennsylvania. Bunches large, compact; berries large; skin thin, but tough; flesh slightly pulpy, tender and sweet. It has somewhat of a foxy odor before it is fully ripened; but when mature this is lost to a great extent; ripens with the Concord.

Pocklington. This is a strong and vigorous grower; bunch medium; berry large; flesh pulpy, juicy, and of fair quality; ripens after the Concord.

PEACHES.

One year old, 25 cents each. \$2.00 per 10. \$15.00 per 100.
Two year old, 50 cents each. \$4.00 per 10. \$25.00 per 100.

Peaches do well in all situations, except low, damp ones, and even in these they succeed for a time. It is a mistaken idea some have that they do not thrive in this district. Few fruits give more satisfaction for the time it lasts than a peach tree. The tree should be well pruned when transplanted.



Crawford's Early Peach.

Amsden's June. Medium size. Skin white, nearly covered with purple. Flesh juicy and sweet. July.

Chair's Choice. Fruit of very large size, yellow, with red cheek, flesh firm, yellow and of good quality. Tree a good bearer. Late.

Crawford's Early. A very fine, large yellow peach, of excellent quality. Tree exceedingly prolific. One of the most popular sorts. Early September. (See illustration.)

Crawford's Late. An excellent yellow peach; very large and productive. Late September.

Elberta. Large; yellow, with red cheek, juicy and of high quality; flesh yellow and melting. A very valuable sort. Early September.

Hale's Early. Medium size; flesh white, of good quality. Middle of August.

Morris White. Medium size. Creamy white, with red cheek. Flesh white and juicy. Middle of September.

Mountain Rose. Large, round. Skin white, partly covered with dark red; flesh white and very good. Early September.

Oldmixon. Large, white and red. Flesh pale and juicy. A very productive and valuable variety. Middle of September.

Salway. Large, yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh deep yellow; sweet and juicy. One of the best late peaches.

Stump the World. A handsome red and white sort. Good size and quality. Very productive. End of September.

Troth's Early. Well known in market as a good, red, early sort. Early August.

Yellow St. John. A large, round, orange-yellow peach, with deep red cheek. Very juicy and sweet; yellow flesh. Middle of July.

Ward's Late. An excellent late peach. Flesh nearly white; excellent flavor. Late September.

STANDARD PEARS.

75 cents each. Extra sized trees, strong trunks, and large tops, \$1.00 to \$1.50 each.

We call particular attention to the trees marked "bearing size." These are very large trees, transplanted two years ago, and which are from 1½ to 2½ inches in diameter, and from 6 to 8 feet in height. They are fine stock and will give general satisfaction, when it is desirable to get fruit as soon as possible. These trees will transplant quite easily; but should be pruned more or less when moved. The trees marked at 75 cents and \$1.00 are very nice young trees, and as a rule are larger than those usually offered as extra stock by many nurserymen.

Bartlett. Though an old variety, this is still probably the most popular of all, and is, perhaps, more largely planted than any other kind. It seems to bear abundantly in all locations, and can be relied on to bear more or less of a crop every year. Fruit large, skin thin; smooth, a clear yellow; flesh white, very fine-grained. It is full of juice; sweet and high flavored. Early September. Bearing size.

Beurre d'Anjou. This is one of the very best varieties; fruit large, greenish-yellow, sprinkled with russet, sometimes shaded with pale crimson; flesh white, melting and juicy. This variety is one of the best for cultivating in Eastern Pennsylvania, and it can be generally relied on to bear a good crop. October. (See illustration, page 91.)

Clapp's Favorite. An excellent and very productive sort. Fruit large; skin thin, pale lemon-yellow with bright red cheek; flesh white, fine-grained, juicy and sweet. It should be gathered about one week before maturing and allowed to ripen in the dark. It ripens about two weeks before the Bartlett. August.

Howell. A valuable and desirable variety; fruit rather large; light waxy yellow, thickly sprinkled with very small russet dots; flesh white, juicy, melting. We consider it one of the standard sorts. September.

Kieffer. This is a very vigorous-growing sort, which seems to thrive everywhere. It is a handsome and regular bearer, producing fruit of large size; skin rich, golden-yellow, sprinkled thickly with small dots; flesh slightly coarse, juicy and melting. It bears early and abundantly. It should not be allowed to over-bear, and to get the best quality of fruit, it should be ripened in the dark. A good keeper. October. Bearing size.

Lawrence. A desirable winter variety. It is an early and abundant bearer. Fruit medium size; lemon-yellow, flesh white, juicy, melting and sweet. It can very easily be kept until the first of February. November.

For the relative satisfaction to our patrons, we prefer to sell two-year-old plants.

Seckel. The Seckel Pear is well known everywhere as one of the finest varieties of the season. It is an abundant bearer, though it does not commence to bear as early as some other varieties. Fruit medium size; dull yellowish-brown with russet red cheek; flesh white, very juicy and melting, with a rich spicy flavor. It ripens gradually, in the house, from the end of August until the end of October.

Vermont Beauty. Described as an abundant early bearer and very productive. Fruit of medium size; skin yellow, nearly covered with carmine; flesh melting, sprightly, juicy and of the best quality. It has an excellent flavor. It is considered one of the most desirable of recent introductions. Is one of the most beautiful pears in its general appearance. October.



Beurre d'Anjou. (For prices, see page 90.)

DWARF PEARS.

50 cents each. Extra sized, 75 cents each.

- Clapp's Favorite.** Middle of August.
Duchess d'Angouleme. End of October.
Kieffer. October.
Lawrence. Winter.
Seckel. September and October.

PLUMS.

75 cents each. Extra sized trees, with stout trunks and large tops, \$1.00 to \$1.50 each.

Bradshaw. Large and early; dark violet red; juicy and good. Very productive.

Imperial Cage. Medium size, greenish, juicy, rich and delicious. Tree, a strong grower and very productive. Middle of August.

Lombard. Medium size. Violet red. Flesh yellow and juicy. A strong grower and bears well. September.

Reine Claude. Large size, and of fine flavor; green. Hangs long on tree. Middle to end of September.

German Prune. Medium size, blue; juicy, rich, fine. Tree vigorous and very productive. September.

JAPANESE PLUMS.

75 cents each. Extra sized trees, \$1.00 to \$1.50 each.

The Japanese Plums are of comparatively recent introduction, but they have been found very successful and are now being largely planted. This is especially the case in Eastern Pennsylvania, where plums have hitherto almost universally failed. They are extremely productive, are of excellent quality, and the trees are very hardy and vigorous. Though they are more or less attacked here by the Curculio, it does not seem to injure them, and the fruit matures in perfect condition.

Abundance. Very large; lemon-yellow, nearly over-spread with bright cherry; flesh orange-yellow, melting, rich, and highly perfumed. It is an abundant and an annual bearer. August.

Burbank. Very similar to Abundance, but of deeper color, and ripening later in the season. Fruit large; color cherry-red; flesh deep yellow. Very sweet. Tree a vigorous grower, and usually begins to bear the second year after being transplanted. Last of August.

Wickson. Probably the best of all the Japanese Plums. It is a sturdy, upright grower, productive, fruit handsome, deep maroon red, flesh fine. Will keep two weeks after it is ripe. (See illus., p. 92.)

QUINCE.

50 cents each. Extra sized 75 cents to \$1.00 each.

The Quince needs good, moist, cool, well-drained soil to grow in.

Orange. Though many new varieties have been introduced in recent years, this sort is still considered the best of all. It is a good grower, very productive, and the fruit is of the largest size.

RASPBERRIES.

Strong canes, \$1.00 per 10. \$6.00 per 100.

Raspberries are often said to run out, but with attention to enriching the ground, keeping the soil cool, and cutting out of weak canes, to strengthen the others, the good old kinds are as good yet as many of the newer ones. Although generally unnecessary, some think it pays to cover the canes in winter, either by tying with straw, or bending down and covering with a few inches of earth.

Columbian. A very desirable new variety which has been found to be a strong, vigorous grower, hardy and very productive. Fruit of large size and excellent quality. We confidently recommend this variety to all planters requiring a good black raspberry. Being of recent introduction we can only furnish strong one year plants.

Cuthbert. Hardy, sweet and productive. Deep crimson. The best red.

Our Bartlett Pear trees are remarkably clean and thrifty.

Colden Queen. Probably the best of all of the Yellow Raspberries. The canes are hardy, it is very productive and of excellent quality.

Cregg. We grow this for those who like our native black raspberries. This is an improved sort, and prolific bearer.

RHUBARB.

Strong roots, 25 cents.

The Rhubarb likes a very deep, rich soil, and in planting, plenty of manure should be used.

STRAWBERRIES.

Beder Wood. This is one of the very best early berries for home use. It is not only very early, but it is immensely productive. The fruit is large, conical, bright red color and of excellent quality.

50 cents per dozen.

\$3.00 per 100.

Candy. One of the best late strawberries yet introduced. As a choice late

sort it is an entire success. In size and firmness it is all that can be desired, and in vigor of plant and growth it is eminently satisfactory, but under ordinary culture its yield is not so great as many expect. It is not essential to have heavy soil, but to produce best results it is necessary to apply fertilizers liberally. The berries are large, very uniform in size and shape, of bright crimson color, handsome and showy, very firm and of good quality. 50 cents per dozen; \$3 00 per 100.

Nick Ohmer. "A new variety, for market, for home use or for exhibition, this is probably the greatest berry ever offered. It is certainly the most desirable berry that has come under our observation. It is our candid opinion that all who grow the Nick Ohmer will be astonished at its healthy, vigorous growth



Pot-grown Plant.

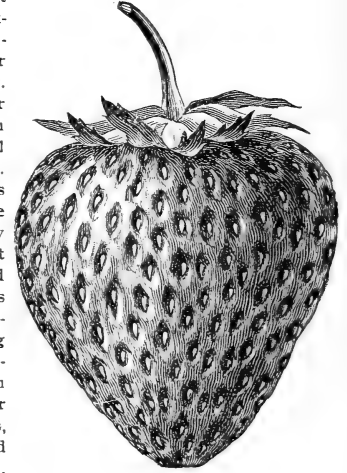
and great productiveness. The fruit will be a surprise to all who see it, being mammoth size, beautiful in form and color and of excellent quality."

\$1.00 per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

McKinley. This variety has been thoroughly tested on our grounds, and we consider it a superior Strawberry, being remarkable for its size, shape, color and quality. Berry large, roundish, inclining to conical, but sometimes flattened or cox-combed; color crimson; flesh firm, and quality very good. The plant is vigorous, healthy, and a great yielder; flowers bi-sexual or perfect. Season medium to late. We can confidently recommend it for garden and market culture.

75 cents per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

The Clyde. To say that the Clyde has been making long strides to popularity and public favor is putting it very mildly. But few varieties ever introduced have given better satisfaction in all parts of the country. Clyde is as large as Bubach, nearly or quite a week earlier and very much firmer. The plant is very vigorous and healthy. The foliage is light green in color, berries scarlet. Its strong plants, with an abundance of long roots which penetrate the soil deeper than most varieties, enable it to withstand drouth remarkably well. It is very productive. No one will ever regret planting it. Season early.



75 cents per dozen; \$3.50 per 100.

Marshall. A superb variety, especially desirable for its large size and fine flavor. The berries are uniformly large, dark crimson when fully ripe, handsome and good. The plant is strong and luxuriant, but hardly productive enough in ordinary field culture, needing the rich soil and careful culture of the home garden, given which it will prove very satisfactory. Its excellent quality, fine flavor and large size render it admirable for table use. Mid-season.

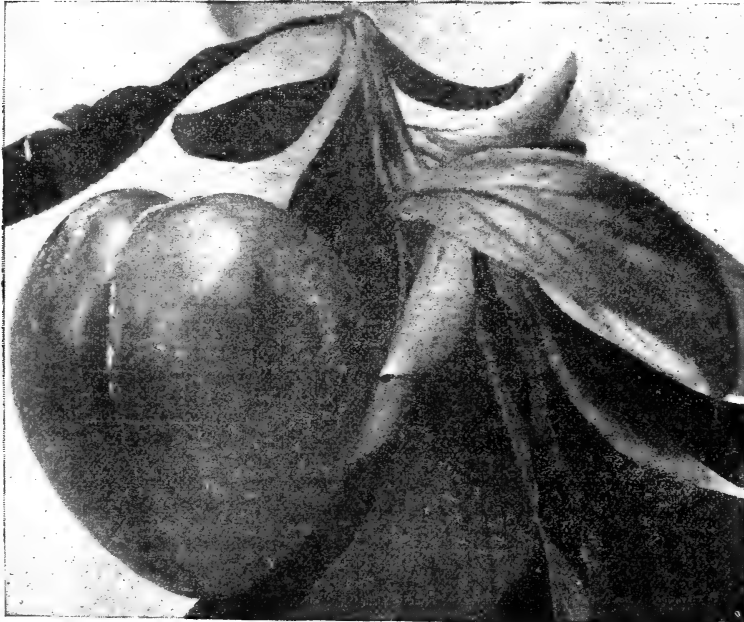
75 cents per dozen; \$3.50 per 100.

Sharpless. A well known variety which has been largely planted in the past and is still a favorite. Berries large and irregular; flavor excellent; productive. Mid-season. Still one of the standard varieties.

50 cents per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

Brandywine. It has been fruited in so many different localities that it has become very generally and favorably known. The berries are large, roundish-conical, regular and uniform, bright, glossy crimson, very handsome, firm and solid, excellent in quality, with fine aromatic flavor. Plant remarkably vigorous, large, healthy, hardy and productive; succeeds on any soil. The berries color all over evenly and retain their large size to the last; every berry comes to maturity. Mid-season to late.

75 cents per dozen; \$3.50 per 100.



Japanese Plum—Wickson. (For prices, see page 91.)

Strong layer Strawberry plants \$1.00 per 100.

THERE IS ONE GOOD WAY TO SECURE A PRETTY LAWN . . .

and that is by using our special brand of genuine CANADA UNLEACHED HARD WOOD ASHES. They are Nature's fertilizer. They contain just the food elements the soil needs to impart that very desirable rich green, velvety appearance to the lawn.



OUR WOOD ASHES are a good, all-round fertilizer, and are not only good for lawns but for the garden as well. Strawberries are specially benefited by their use. In all cases the effect is apparent and the benefit more lasting than with many other plant foods.

A great argument in favor of Wood Ashes is that, unlike stable manure, they carry no weed seeds to grow into trouble-making, lawn-destroying weeds. Besides, they are entirely odorless. They are economical, clean and easy to apply.

In addition to a good proportion of available potash and phosphoric acid—both valuable plant foods—our Wood Ashes contain a liberal amount of wood lime. This renews and sweetens land which has become stiff and sour from the too frequent use of stable manure, and at the same time destroys the mossy growth developed by these conditions.

We are very particular in regard to our Wood Ashes and take every precaution to secure the best only, from the Canadian hard wood districts. They are as pure as can be. This is important as there are some other brands on the market which are not collected with the same care and are made from any kind of wood in smokehouses, furnaces, etc.

Apply evenly from one to two tons an acre, according to the effect desired or the condition of the soil, or for small lawns or gardens, 100 to 150 lbs. to 1000 square feet of space. The Fall, early Winter and Spring are good times to spread wood ashes.

PRICES: 50 lbs. \$1.00; 100 lbs, \$1.50; 250 lbs, \$2.50; 1 ton, \$18.00, if delivered at our freight station, or \$20.00 if delivered within easy driving distance. Special prices given on carload lots. Shipments can be made to any distance.

Our descriptive pamphlet gives more information. It is free. A sample package of Wood Ashes can also be had for the asking.

THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS NURSERYMEN and
LANDSCAPE ENGINEERS

East Phil-Ellena and Chew Streets, Germantown, Philadelphia . . . Telephone 94-11 A

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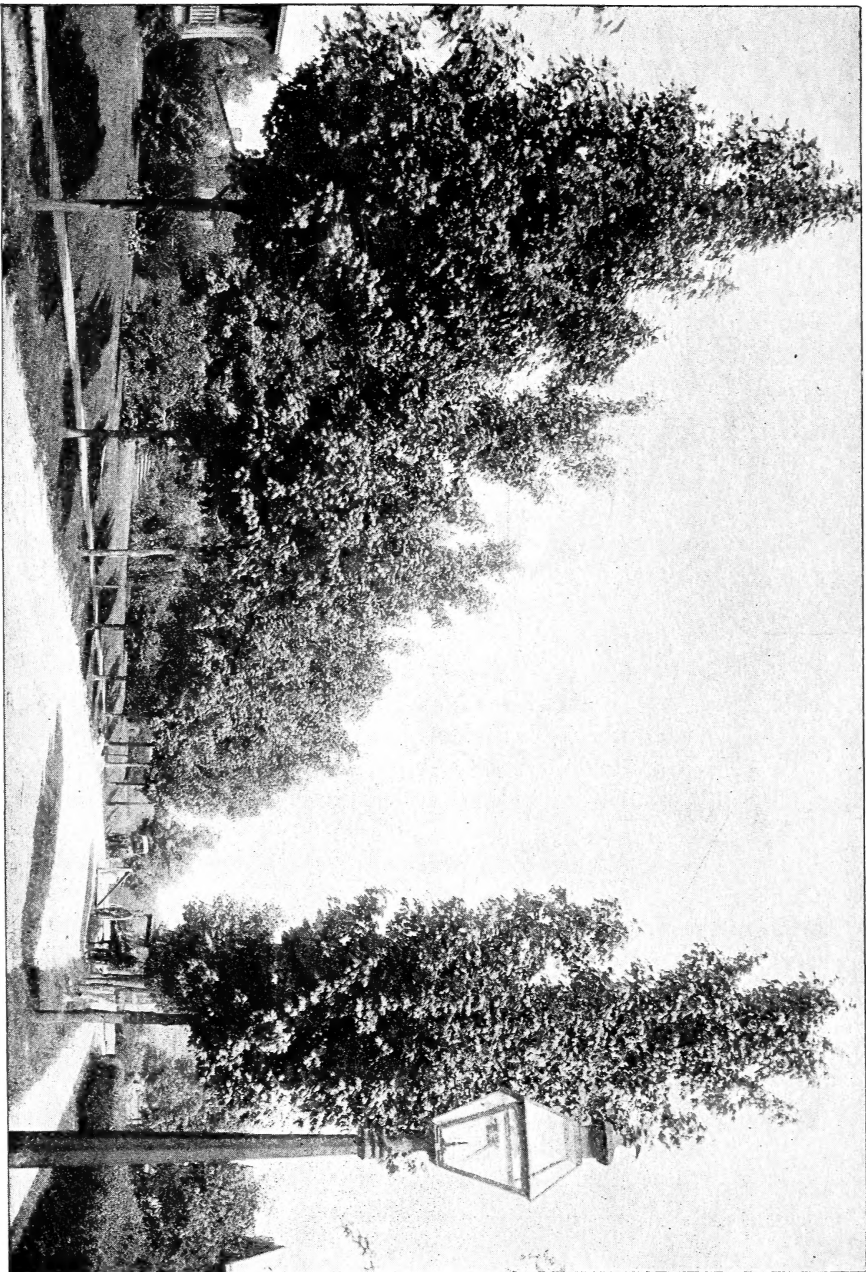
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ROSA MULTIFLORA JAPONICA

This beautiful rose is known and highly appreciated by a few. It can be planted to run on a trellis, as illustrated, or massed in borders. Ornamental red fruit, produced in abundance, adds to the charm of the plant when the flowers are over. For prices, see page 47.

SUGAR MAPLES



AVENUE OF SUGAR MAPLES, PLANTED ABOUT 10 YEARS AGO.
THEY ARE NOW ABOUT 25 FEET HIGH AND THE TRUNKS ARE ABOUT 6 INCHES IN DIAMETER.

THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS, - - - Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.